New-York Daily Times.

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...ITION OF GOV. GEARY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

[illegible] is not yet "crushed out," although [illegible] of Woodson's Territorial Militia have looked at us with their bloody eyes, from the distant bluffs. [illegible] told you, are this, that [illegible] the 15th inst., the long gathering [illegible] the battle burst, and we "still [illegible]" though engulfed in the grave of DAVY ATCHISON. [illegible] been told that on the 15th all [illegible] would rally again, for her last great struggle. [illegible] heard the story in a similar way so often [illegible] not seem possible to so delude rational [illegible] yet men enough in Missouri to drive [illegible] upon us. But the Extras, with big [illegible] after every falsehood, were sent upon [illegible] whisky and money were provided—and [illegible] to our disappointment, nearly three thousand [illegible] mortal kin, who believe Abolitionists are in league with the devil, came from Missouri and the South under Gen. REID, ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, to [illegible] upon the handful of men about Lawrence. We knew but little of their movement until they were within 10 miles of us, as they traveled wholly through the Shawnee Reserve. They camped [illegible] on the Wakarusa and at Franklin on Saturday night, and their scouts came in contact with ours, and while about a half a mile apart [illegible] were exchanged, and some of their number killed. Reports vary from two to five. Our men used Sharpe's rifles.

MISSOURIANS DISBANDED BY GOV. GEARY.

We sent notice at once to Gov. GEARY, and requested his protection. He promptly sent all the force at his command to our town, while he went, in company with other Territorial officers, to the enemy's camp at Franklin. He was very pointed and severe with them, telling them he should govern while he was Governor—that they were disbanded—that he should prevent any bloodshed if possible, and that all would be protected in their Constitutional rights. His course was by no means satisfactory to the Algerines, and hundreds threatened to shoot him, swearing they would burn Lawrence in spite of troops or the Governor. The officers were more considerate, and no violence was offered to the Governor while he remained there. They were no longer the militia. The Governor had been compelled to recognize them as such, called out *from Missouri* by Woodson's Proclamation, which, as can be proved, was circulated there some days before it was in the Territory. But, as he had no further use for such a company, they were told they must disband and desist. *They promised* they would; but before the Governor had left town they burnt one of the buildings, and the night they came in they burnt the steam saw and grist-mill and several other buildings. They also collected together all the cattle in the surrounding country, to the number of from one to two hundred, and drove them away with them, leaving us without cows enough to furnish milk for the invalids. The Governor has promised to restore them, but I *fear he cannot* do it. This swarm of law-breakers, after the interview on Sunday, began to break up by leaving in parties of from one to two hundred in different directions, taking horses, cattle, and everything they wanted, on the way.

MURDER.

The first party that moved West, (*on their way home to Missouri,*) when about four miles from this town, shot DAVID S. BUFFUM through the body, because he was unwilling to part with his last horse. He died of the wound this morning. This Mr. BUFFUM was wounded by an accidental shot last December, in Lawrence, which had made him a cripple, and he was living upon his claim with his brother when this high-handed murder was committed. Gov. GEARY was but a short distance from them when he was shot, and rode on as fast as he could to prevent further bloodshed, but I have not yet learned if he has brought the murderers to justice. It is reported that he will declare the Territory under martial law if the ruffians do not leave in a few days.

GOV. GEARY.

I am hardly prepared to give an opinion as to the probable result of his mission. I believe he has bargained for more than he can pay—that he is a resolute, untiring man, of the Jackson school, determined to do his utmost to preserve order—that the grand secret of his mission is to aid BUCHANAN, by quelling the storm, as far as possible, in observance of the organic act. It may be said truly that he saved our town from an attack—perhaps a defeat—but still had not GEARY been in the Territory—and had we not in advance relied upon him for protection somewhat, our town would have been protected by our full force. As it was, we had sent them away to relieve smaller neighborhoods until we could not muster over 400 fighting men on that day. They are unwhipped, and are ransacking the whole Territory, plundering all our moveable property, and in one week we shall not have enough left to feed, shelter and clothe one-half of our population. We wait anxiously for gubernatorial guidance and advice. Our roads are not yet opened to the States, and no supplies—no money—no men have arrived of late. A large party is near—hope the *Vermonters* are with them. Even one ray from the East would cheer us. But I must leave the story half told to-night, longing for the end. RANDOLPH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1856.

My last gave you the record to Friday evening. At that time one hundred Missourians had made a demonstration upon Franklin, and the agent of Gov. GEARY had just arrived in town with the Governor's Inaugural Address and proclamations. Mr. ADAMS, the Governor's Aid, on receiving the news concerning the presence of the barbarians at Franklin, immediately sent a dispatch to the Governor at Lecompton, informing him of the fact, and suggesting that the presence of the United States troops would be necessary to prevent trouble.

GOV. GEARY IN LAWRENCE.

Early in the morning Gov. GEARY made his appearance, in company with Col. COOK, who was at the head of three hundred of the Dragoons. Before they arrived, the Missourians had retired. The Governor remained in town for a few hours, and was introduced to many of the leading citizens. Just before returning to Lecompton, he made a brief address to the citizens, who had assembled in front of the Cincinnati House, and was graciously received by them.

On Saturday evening a messenger came into town from Hartville, a place some twenty miles northwest of us, stating that a large party of the barbarians were there committing depredations upon the citizens in that vicinity, and earnestly requested us to send a force to their assistance. Some were opposed to sending any force, in consequence of the Governor's proclamation, but the urgency of the demand, together with the advice of Mr. ADAMS, the Governor's aid, who thought they ought to go, overruled the counsels of the timid. At about 10 o'clock a force of over one hundred men, under command of Col. HARVEY, crossed the river for their relief.

FIGHT AT HARTVILLE.

They reached the place on Sunday, and in the afternoon commenced an attack upon the enemy, who were posted in three log-houses and in a cornfield near by. After a severe fight, in which fourteen of the enemy were wounded, they displayed a white flag, and the firing ceased. But one of the Free-State party was seriously wounded. On the return of the Free-State force towards Lawrence that night, they were taken in custody by two companies of Dragoons, under Capt. WOOD, and disarmed. Capt. WOOD was [illegible] of the Pro-Slavery Party, [illegible] towards [illegible] to the troops. A guide who conducted [illegible] the spot where the Free-State men [illegible] by the Dragoons. After [illegible] at the camping-ground of the Free-State [illegible] kept on; the Dragoons commanded [illegible] instead of this he turned and fired [illegible] a soldier in the breast. Two Dragoons [illegible] the fire and shot him dead. He was [illegible]. This is said to be the only [illegible] the Dragoons during the Kansas war [illegible]

THE ATTACK ON LAWRENCE.

[illegible] Sunday noon, information was brought [illegible] Franklin, stating that a large body [illegible] were approaching Franklin. A [illegible] to Gov. GEARY to inform him of [illegible]

2,000, were close at hand. Lawrence was at this time in an almost defenseless state. After the address of the Governor to our citizens on Saturday morning, they nearly all, with the exception of the force which crossed the river, under Col. HARVEY, and the Wabaunsee company, returned to their claims. What few there were left were immediately called together to defend the town.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

The citizens manned the different forts about the town, and filled every place that would give them an opportunity to annoy the enemy. The Cabot Guard, of Lawrence, were ordered to hold possession of the unfinished fort, which was in process of erection on Mt. Oread, and stood in a position to command the town. Those who were without arms were supplied with pitchforks and placed behind the breastworks. Captain JOHN BROWN, the veteran of the Osawatomie Battle, cheered the men by his presence, and rendered invaluable aid in placing the men in positions where they could best repel an attack. Governor ROBINSON and G. W. DEITZLER armed themselves for the conflict, and stood prepared at the post of danger, to defend their homes and the homes of their fellow-citizens against the invaders, and thus again rendered themselves liable to an indictment for high treason. Scouting parties, under Col. WALKER and Lieutenant-Colonel LEANHART, scoured the prairies between Lawrence and Franklin. Hardly had our men secured their positions ere the smoke from the saw-mill at Franklin, which the enemy had fired, warned us that they had taken possession of that town. When this was discovered another messenger was sent to Governor GEARY to inform him of the fact.

SKIRMISHING.

Hardly had this messenger started, before a mounted company of the enemy were seen upon the rising ground about two miles to the southeast of Lawrence. This company consisted of about one hundred men. Soon after them, there appeared another company of equal size. Our scouts, under Col. WALKER, deployed between them and the town, often exchanging shots with them, but with no effect. The enemy approached within a half-mile of the town, to the east. As they showed no disposition to approach nearer, the Waubinsee company, under Capt. MITCHELL, and a detachment of the Lawrence "stubs," together with the cavalry, offered them battle. Instead of fighting, they retreated before them, and were driven back to Franklin. During their retreat one of their number was killed.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. TROOPS.

By this time Sec. WOODSON and Gen. STRICKLER of the Territorial militia arrived from Lecompton, and proceeded immediately to the enemy, charged with instructions to them from the Governor. At 9 o'clock in the evening, nearly three hundred United States troops, under Col. JOHNSON, with four pieces of artillery, arrived from Lecompton, and took a position just outside of town, between us and the enemy.

GOV. GEARY AT FRANKLIN.

On Monday morning Gov. GEARY came down from Lecompton, arriving at Lawrence just as a mounted company of the enemy made their appearance upon the rising ground to the West of Franklin towards Lawrence. He proceeded immediately towards them, and went with them to Franklin. Prior to the appearance of the Governor, Col. JOHNSON ordered Capt. SACKETT with two companies of dragoons to proceed to the camp of the enemy, and inform them that if they attempted to make any attack upon Lawrence, he should resist them.

THE MISSOURIANS RETURNING HOME.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., the Governor returned to Lawrence. He stated that the enemy were on their return to Missouri. He also stated that they came enrolled as Kansas militia, and as such had been disbanded. He said they numbered twenty-eight hundred! They had four pieces of artillery with them. Gen. ATCHISON, Dr. STRINGFELLOW, Colonel TITUS and that "high-toned gentleman," Sheriff JONES, were with them. Their commander, General REID, is a member of the Missouri Legislature.

DEPREDATIONS.

That night a party of nearly two hundred of them came from Franklin and encamped on Mt. Oread, just beyond the camp of Capt. SACKETT. They came with the intention of crossing the Kaw at Lecompton. On Tuesday morning they proceeded on their way, stealing as they passed along, all the horses belonging to Free-State men. They shot Mr. BUFFUM, who endeavored to secure his horses. He has since died. BUFFUM was from Massachusetts. They stole a valuable pair of horses belonging to Mr. GAIUS JENKINS, at Lecompton, which were in charge of the troops and had strayed away from their camp.

The Governor hearing of their depredations followed on immediately after them. Although they had been disbanded and in no sense were Kansas militia then, they were not arrested and disarmed as were the Free-State forces who had done nothing but to fight a manly battle with the invaders. The enemy crossed the Kaw at Lecompton, and have gone with their plunder. Those who returned by the way of Westport drove off between three and four hundred cattle belonging to the Free-State men. They also burned three or four houses in and near Franklin. The Governor was made acquainted with the fact of their driving off the cattle, and of their burning buildings, but he made no move to arrest them and take them prisoners. He contented himself by saying that he should write to their commander, General REID, who was "a very fine man," "a gentleman," and he would see them returned. Why did he not permit the Free-State men, who went to Hartville with the knowledge, advice and consent of his aid, ADAMS, when he knew they were taken prisoners, to go and content himself by writing to Colonel HARVEY, their commander, who is an "equally fine gentleman, without being a Border Ruffian." General REID and his 2,800 men came into the Territory in defiance of the Governor's proclamation, but the Governor said that he was compelled to respect them as Kansas militia.

FREE-STATE MILITIA.

The Governor desired that the Free-State men shall enroll themselves in the militia under General STRICKLER. Our people will not serve under STRICKLER, and told him so. He then asked them to enroll themselves, and *he* would be their commander. If we are to judge from his remarks and actions, he intends to care very little for the Territorial Laws, notwithstanding the instructions of Secretary MARCY, and the peculiar regard held for them by F. PIERCE, Esq. He says that "some of the laws cause a Governor to become a *nonentity*, and I am not going to make myself a *nonentity*; I am going to be Governor." Had not Mr. PIERCE better instruct Judge LECOMPTE to order his Grand Jury to get out an indictment for high treason against him? If the Governor ignores the laws, why cannot the people?

The Border Ruffians don't like Gov. Geary.

From the Squatter Sovereign.

The inaugural and proclamation of Gov. JOHN W. GEARY are published in another column. The proclamations give LANE and his scoundrels all the benefits of the "law's delay," and defer, if they do not prevent, justice being meted out to as graceless a set of land pirates as ever infested a civilized land. The whole tenor of the documents, to us breathes a desire to avoid offence to either party, while it holds out an imbecile and tardy promise of punishment to the offenders. From Gov. GEARY's experience in California, we might reasonably conclude he had learned the efficacy and vital importance of prompt and decisive action, and that in this emergency he would have accepted any available force to punish the audacious rebellion against the Government. But not so. A *disbanding* and *retreating* must take place ere his Excellency can proceed to the protection of the laws and the lives and the property of hundreds of inoffensive persons. So far as our information extends, ninety out of four thousand rebels have been arrested. What a prodigious labor for a governor and a general, with eight hundred or a thousand troops at their command, to preform in two weeks!

Personal.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Physician to the Queen of England, arrived at St. Louis on the 21st inst.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* announces that President PIERCE will arrive in Concord on Thursday, Oct 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. The *Patriot*, after alluding to the rejection of the proposition to give Mr. PIERCE a reception without distinction of party, says:

"As this reception, by the deliberate action of our political opponents, and against the wishes of the Democracy of Concord, has thus been made to assume a political character, we respectfully invite the people of New-Hampshire to cooperate with us in rendering the occasion such an one as shall be worthy of the high office of President of the United States, of Gen. PIERCE, and of the citizens of this State."

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—The St. Louis *Evening News*, of Saturday, says: A most atrocious murder was committed some days ago by a pack of fiends at a house of ill-fame, near the town of Rock Island, Ill., about two miles west of that city, on the Camden road. The name of the murdered person we are unable to give. It appears that he came to his end some days ago, and was, by his murderers, buried in the cellar of the house. Some of the inmates of this den having had a trouble among themselves, one of them, to be revenged, went to Rock Island and divulged the whole affair. The body was found, as indicated by her, cut and mangled in the most horrible manner.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

From Washington.

A REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN WHEELING, VA.—AFFAIRS AT PANAMA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The Republicans of Wheeling, Va., and neighborhood, having in contemplation a mass meeting in that city, have written to the Republican Association of Washington to supply them with speakers from the slaveholding States.

Sealed orders have emanated from the Navy Department to the commander of the Pacific forces, with reference to the protection of our citizens in the Isthmus of Panama.

Senator DOUGLAS will, it is reported in private circles, shortly be married to a lady in this city.

From Easton, Pa.

ASSAULT UPON GEN. LOWRY OF KANSAS—RIOT AT THE FAIR.

EASTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

Gen. E. H. LOWRY, of Kansas, was assaulted yesterday afternoon by a Mr. LEE. Several blows were exchanged before the parties were separated. Gen. LOWRY had just recovered from an illness and had barely got about. The attack, which all parties condemn, was occasioned by a political discussion.

A riot occurred at our Fair Grounds last night between a party of pickpockets and rowdies and the managers. Several of the managers were bruised badly, but not seriously.

Governor Clark in Canada.

KINGSTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

Governor CLARK and family left Kingston for Albany this morning, at 7 o'clock. The Governor-General of Canada is unable to accept an invitation to attend the Watertown Fair, as he leaves here to-day for Ottawa. Governor CLARK was enthusiastically received, and was presented with congratulatory addresses from the Agricultural Society, St. Patrick's Society, the Temperance Society and City Council. He was the guest of J. P. LITCHFIELD, M. D.

Renomination of Mr. Banks for Congress.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District, in Convention at Lawrence, yesterday, nominated N. P. BANKS for reëlection to Congress, by acclamation.

Political Matters.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 26.

At the Republican Convention which assembled at Springfield yesterday, Hon. JOHN WOOD, Mayor of Quincy, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, in place of Mr. HOFFMAN, who declined.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT ALLENTOWN, PA.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 25.

The friends of FREMONT and DAYTON held a large meeting here this afternoon, in the Court-house Square. Addresses were delivered by Dr. ELDER, of Philadelphia, Hon. DAVID WILMOT, and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Friday, Sept. 26.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Citizens' Hall this evening. Hon. DAVID WILMOT and others made speeches.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

ARTHUR W. AUSTIN was nominated to-day by the Democratic Convention, in Third District, for representative to Congress.

GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ALBANY—SPEECH OF MR. BANKS.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 26.

Hon. N. P. BANKS spoke to-night to a large concourse of people, numbering several thousands, assembled in the Capitol Park. The meeting was arranged to be held in the Assembly Chamber, but owing to the numerous attendance it was resolved to organize outside. Mr. BANKS was received with much enthusiasm. Dr. COGSWELL, of Albany, presided. The Fremont Club of this city marched in procession to the place of meeting with numerous banners and bands of music.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HAMILTON, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 26.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Hamilton to-day. Speeches were made by Gov. CHASE, Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL and others in English, and by Judge STALLO in German.

Hon. Lewis C. Levin in the Insane Asylum.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 26.

The *Evening Argus* states that Hon. LEWIS C. LEVIN, formerly representative to Congress from the First District, has been placed in the Insane Asylum.

The *Evening Journal* notices the fact as follows:

"We regret to learn, that Hon. LEWIS C. LEVIN, formerly a member of Congress from the First Congressional District, has so far become deranged, that it was found necessary to send him to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, on the west side of the Schuylkill. This was done at 11 o'clock, this morning, Sergeant JARDEN being the officer, from the Eighth Ward, who conveyed the unfortunate man to the above named Institution.

For some time past, Mr. LEVIN has been laboring under mental aberration, and the worst fears of his friends have now been realised."

The Burning of the Niagara on Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 26.

We have the following additional list of passengers saved from the *Niagara*:

G. W. Bolles and W. H. Hamilton, of Oxford, N. Y.

E. S. Ensign and C. D. Adams, of Chenango County, N. Y.

Jno. C. Thomas, of Cato, N. Y.

Frederick Driscoll, of Fulton, N. Y.

Daniel Lee, of Waukesha, Wisconsin.

F. B. Hurlburt, of Mackinac.

C. H. Peters, of Chicago.

H. Hely, of Buffalo.

Francis Willard, brother, and two sons, of Plattsburg, N. Y.

A list of the lost we have as yet been unable to obtain.

Fires.

CHURCH BURNT AT JAMAICA PLAINS, MASS.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The Baptist Church, at Jamaica Plains, was burnt last night by an incendiary. Loss, $12,000. Insured for $9,000.

FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 26.

The stove foundry of Messrs. TURNCLIFFE & Co., together with some adjoining frame buildings, was burnt last night. Loss about $15,000.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived here at 7¼ o'clock last evening, and sailed again for Liverpool at 9 o'clock. The weather was clear and calm. On the 24th instant, at 9 P. M., she exchanged signals with the American ship *Josephine*.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Sept. 26.

An immense number of entries of cattle and stock, mostly from Western Pennsylvania, have been made in the books of the State Agricultural Society, for the approaching State Fair, which commences on Tuesday.

Naval Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 26.

Orders have been received at Norfolk to fit out the sloops-of-war *Dale* and *Marion*.

BALLOONING.—Mr. WISE, the veteran aeronaut, made a fine ascension in his balloon, "Young America," from the Fair grounds at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Banks and Governor Floyd.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Letter from Mr. Gray.

This morning's *Journal of Commerce* contains a statement in which my name is connected with a refusal to allow Gov. FLOYD to reply to the Hon. N. P. BANKS. The enclosed correspondence will best explain Mr. BANKS' willingness on that subject. As to myself, permit me to say, that the request of Messrs. LIVINGSTON and others, came to me too late, to confer either with Mr. BANKS, or the gentlemen who were acting with me in arranging for the meeting, or with any of the gentlemen who signed the invitation. The letter was received at half-past two o'clock, when I sent immediately for Mr. BANKS, but did not see him, until after the time designated for the meeting.

Very respectfully, JOHN A. C. GRAY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 26, 1856.

Letter to Mr. Gray.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856.

SIR: The undersigned beg leave to hand you the enclosed copy of a note addressed to Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., the object of which explains itself. Mr. BANKS was understood to say that he was in the hands of a committee, by whom he was invited here, naming you in connection with that committee.

We therefore take the liberty of making the request to you that Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, be allowed to reply to the address of Mr. BANKS, if not objectionable to the latter gentleman and yourselves.

Very respectfully, yours,
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
E. K. ALBURTIS.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Esq., New-York.

Letter to Mr. Banks.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856.

SIR: We understand from a notice in the *Evening Post*, of last evening, that you are to address the merchants at their Exchange this afternoon. We request to know if it will be agreeable to you to allow Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, to answer you.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed,) MORTIMER LIVINGSTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
E. K. ALBURTIS.

Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., Astor House.

Reply of Mr. Gray.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1856—3½ o'clock.

GENTS.: In reply to your note this moment received, with a request that Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, should be allowed to reply to Hon. N. P. BANKS, at a meeting of the merchants to-day, I hasten to say that your application should be addressed to the gentlemen who have invited Mr. BANKS to address them, and that I have no discretion in the matter further than to say that as to myself individually, and as one of the audience, I have no objection.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN A. C. GRAY.

To MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, ROYAL PHELPS, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, E. K. ALBURTIS.

Letter from Mr. Banks to Mr. Gray.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 26.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I have to say, that yesterday I was asked by a gentleman, who presented to me the enclosed note, if I had any objection to a reply to my speech from Gov. FLOYD, of Virginia. I answered that what I had to say would be said without regard to the presence or absence of any man, and that it was a matter of utter indifference to me whether Gov. FLOYD replied or not. The same gentleman then asked if I would make arrangements as to the participation of Gov. FLOYD in the meeting. I replied that I was a stranger in New-York, and here only as the guest of gentlemen who had invited me to speak, and that I had no authority whatever to make arrangements for a meeting in Wall-street or elsewhere in New-York. In reply to an inquiry, I added that the communication to me from gentlemen of New-York came to me through Mr. GRAY. This was the result of our interview.

I have not the slightest objection to meet Governor FLOYD, if his friends desire it, in New-York, in discussion of the pending political questions; and I should do so with the greater pleasure, as I make no doubt that he would be ready to extend to me the like privilege if I were in Virginia.

I am yours, very truly, N. P. BANKS, JR.

JNO. A. C. GRAY, Esq.

Ballot-Box Stuffing at Tammany—How Mayor Wood was Nominated—A Voice from the Interior.

TO THE PUBLIC—THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE AT TAMMANY HALL.

A statement purporting to contain the proceedings of a meeting of the General Committee at Tammany Hall, indorsing the nomination of FERNANDO WOOD, as Mayor, *as regular*, has appeared in the *Herald* and other newspapers for several days past, with our names attached as Secretaries.

Our names were affixed to said statement without our authority; and, as it is but a partial narrative of the proceedings of the meeting to which it refers, and omits a most material part of what occurred, we deem it our duty in this public way to repudiate it, and to furnish an accurate statement of what transpired.

It will be borne in mind, that the plan for securing the nomination of FERNANDO WOOD, was introduced by himself in person, in the General Committee at Tammany Hall, he having procured the nomination of a Custom-House Officer who held a seat in that body, and having managed to obtain the vacated seat for himself.

The plan which Mr. WOOD introduced, was an ingeniously devised scheme, by which he individually secured the entire control of the Inspectors of the Primary Election in every Ward of this City, with, we believe, but two exceptions, and placed in his own hands, if the Inspectors should prove true to his dictation, every nomination for office, to be made for the ensuing election.

The abstract theory of a Primary Election is, that it affords to the members of the party by which it is held an opportunity to select representatives in whom they confide to nominate suitable candidates for party support. It was designed to give to the people a direct intervention in the choice of their political leaders.

In its purity this system carried with it a binding force, which gave to a nomination under it the right to the entire support of the political organization by which it was resorted to. Nominations made in pursuance of this system were called "regular," and when these elections were honestly conducted and fairly represented the sentiments of the people, it was deemed an unpardonable political offence not to support the nominations which were their offspring.

It is well known that for many years this system has been degenerating until it had become so corrupt as to be a mere machine in the hands of unprincipled men, by which they foisted themselves before the people as nominees of the party for office in defiance of public sentiment. In consequence of which, well-grounded apprehension existed that no political party which adhered to the system of Primary Elections could maintain itself in that country, and the attachment of the Democratic party to that system has been the cause of frequent disruption.

FERNANDO WOOD, for reasons which need not be recapitulated here, is not popular in the Democratic party, as was instanced by the result of his extraordinary efforts to secure the nomination of that party for Governor.

He determined, on the defeat of his gubernatorial aspirations, to secure, if possible, the nomination of that party for Mayor, hoping that the popularity of Mr. Buchanan in this city, and the large vote which would in consequence be polled, he might be elected despite of his moral unfitness.

He also well knew that that unpopularity was so great that unless some peculiar means were adopted to stifle the Democratic voice, he could not procure even the form of a nomination. Accordingly he found that it would not be safe to rely upon the ordinary corruptions of the Primary Election system. He thereupon devised a system of machinery by which he would personally have the control of the selection of the Inspectors of Election in each Ward, so that however the votes might be cast, the returns would be in his favor. The mode which adopted to accomplish his object, though ingenious in its conception, like all great inventions, was simple and effectual in its operation.

In effect it devolved upon him the power of selecting three men in each Ward charged with the single duty of returning a result favorable to himself. He caused the selection of an *Executive Committee*, of which he named himself chairman, and on which his friends were placed in sufficient number to constitute an unswerving majority. To this Executive Committee was given the control of the selection of Inspectors in every instance in which the Delegates in the General Committee from the several Wards failed to agree. It is needless to say that in all the Wards, (with unimportant exceptions,) where Inspectors were not agreed upon in his interests, differences were excited, which were referred to him, or to his Committee, for decision, and that he decided in his own favor.

When the Primary Elections took place under this patent process for cheating the people, the ballot-boxes were stuffed after the most approved plan of San Francisco, and certificates of election were given in open and glaring defiance of the expressed sentiments of the people. Detachments of police were stationed at every poll throughout the City, to give countenance and support to the adherents of Mr. WOOD, to restrain every attempt of the citizens to exercise a supervision over the action of the Inspectors, and to uphold the Inspectors in the performance of the task which they had assumed. An immense mass of proof is in existence, full of sickening details, of the corrupt and fraudulent acts which were resorted to for the consummation of this conspiracy against the integrity of the Democratic Party.

The result of Mr. WOOD's tactics was that he obtained certificates of the election of a "County Convention," composed of individuals pledged to his nomination, and of subordinate Conventions in every Ward and District constituted of his agents conferring upon him as principal the position of a great political broker, having under his control and at his disposal every nomination for office, from Mayor to constable, including Congressmen, members of the Legislature, City officials, Aldermen, Councilmen, &c.

This series of outrages aroused the Democratic masses. They declared their determination not to submit to the high-handed aggressions of this political intriguer; and the delegates who were cheated at the polls, but who were the honestly elected representatives of the Democratic Party, disregarding the corrupt certificates which had been given against them, assembled in Convention and nominated JAMES S. LIBBY as the candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of Mayor, and in an address, setting forth a detail of their grievances and an assertion of their rights, prepared by the late LORENZO B. SHEPARD, they confidently committed their cause to the people.

FERNANDO WOOD's scheme of Primary Elections, to which we have adverted, was procured to be adopted as before stated by himself in person, in the General Committee at Tammany Hall. The means which were resorted to in that body to obtain votes for the adoption of that scheme, are set forth in the address to which we have referred, which has gone before the people, and they need not therefore be repeated here.

It was after Mr. WOOD had been nominated in his packed convention, and Mr. LIBBY had been placed before the Democratic party with their statement of grievances and declaration of principles, that Mr. WOOD again resorted to the General Committee to aid him by a formal indorsement of the fraud which that body under his auspices had been the instrument of perpetrating, designing to claim through this intervention, that the action of his convention had become what was once known as a "regular nomination,"—that is to say, a nomination made according to the usages of the party, by representatives honestly elected.

The resolutions contained in the statement referred to in the commencement of this communication, were introduced by a friend of Mr. WOOD, Mr. WILLIAMS of the First Ward, and a vote was taken upon them which was, numerically, substantially the same as that contained in the published proceedings. At the same time, however, Mr. MARSH, of the Tenth Ward secured the adoption of a resolution that the names of those voting for and against Mr. WOOD should be published, that the Democratic Party might have before it, in addition to the facts contained in the address to which we have referred, evidence that no new element entered into the so-called indorsement.

Those names were suppressed, and our names, as well as that of Mr. SHEPARD, as officers, have been published to the world as certifying to an incomplete statement of the proceedings, without our or his authority. The object of this suppression is manifest. If Mr. SHEPARD had lived, it would have been his privilege to have made the correction. It becomes doubly our duty to do so now that he is dead. We owe it to his memory, as well as to ourselves, to make this exposure.

The names of those voting for and against Mr. WOOD upon the proposed indorsement, were as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Joseph Blackburn, J. H. Williams, T. Byrnes, William Miner, J. Leonard, A. Chancellor, A. J. McCarty, Chas. Fletcher, John Hidden, John Casey, T. Fitzgerald, P. Coyle, J. Ross, S. A. Houghton, J. Creighton, William Sinclair, W. B. Fay, M. C. Donohe, W. Small, Dan Lian, C. H. Ring, J. S. Brownell, W. J. Brisley, M. McLeod, A. H. Bogert, A. Reed, E. Kelly, H. Mann, J. E. Steers, N. Ray, D. Slavin, C. Newkirk, W. McCormick, T. H. Ferris, William F. Weeks, E. C. McConnell, N. Mooney, M. Tommy, P. Barnes, I. W. Smith, John McDonald, E. S. Hart, D. W. Norris, H. S. Beals, A. Dugro, T. McSpedon, T. O'Riley, D. McCarthy, J. L. Brown, John Eagan, T. J. Munday, Wm. McConky, John Kenney, N. Seagrist, Dennis Root, J. O'Toole—56.

NOES—Lorenzo B. Shepard, Edward Cooper, Horace F. Clark, Joseph M. Marsh, William D. Kennedy, Richard A. Chambers, Jeremiah Welsh, Daniel E. Delavan, John Harrison, Wesse D. Parsons, William O'Donnell, William Murray, James Gregory, A. Noble, Thomas B. Tappen, James McMahon, Thomas J. Barr, Robert C. McIntire, Charles M. Smith, John B. Ryer, A. T. Gallagher, John Cochrane, James L. Benedict, Smith Ely, Jr., John Y. Savage, Jr., Peter B. Sweeny—26.

It is proper to remark that fifty members of the General Committee were absent, and that the vote of indorsement, which Mr. WOOD received, was but a minority of the whole number—fifty-six in a Convention composed of one hundred and thirty-two members.

Of those who voted for Mr. WOOD, thirteen were Custom-House officers, two were members of the Police Department, two were in the Post-Office Department, three attaches of the Mayor's Office, and twenty-three office-holders or contractors connected with the City and County Government—leaving but a small number who were not thus directly interested.

While upon this subject we deem it our duty to correct the slander which has been studiously kept before the people, that Mr. LIBBY is the Custom-House candidate. This is not true. Mr. WOOD is emphatically the Custom House nominee. His plan of nominations received the support of twenty-five members of the Committee, who were Custom-House officers, and who, by their force, controlled the voice of the Committee. If they had been against Mr. WOOD, and voted in support of a plan according to the regular usages of the Democratic Party, Mr. WOOD could not and would not have been nominated.

The circumstance which has given rise to this report and color to the statement is the support of JOHN COCHRANE, Surveyor of the Port, to those who were in opposition to Mr. WOOD. We are happy to announce that Mr. COCHRANE no longer occupies that attitude. Mr. COCHRANE has received the nomination for Congress from a Convention elected under Mr. WOOD's auspices, and in consideration thereof, as a matter of political expediency, has given in his adhesion to Mr. WOOD.

Every step which has been taken from the beginning, in opposition to Mr. WOOD, has been taken with the express concurrence and approval of Mr. COCHRANE. He attended the meetings which were held to take counsel as to the best means to be adopted to arrest the downward tendency of the party under the dictation of Mr. WOOD. He was a member of the Convention which nominated Mr. LIBBY, and when the address, which has been published, was read, he made a violent speech against Mr. WOOD and declared that the document in question was not strong enough for the occasion, and he was placed upon a Committee to add his additional suggestions to it.

On the same occasion he moved the appointment of a Committee to lay before the Council of the Tammany Society, of which he was a member, the facts and circumstances under which Mr. WOOD was nominated, proclaiming his solemn conviction that the Convention by which Mr. LIBBY was nominated would be declared to have been composed of the truly elected representatives of the people, and after Mr. LIBBY was nominated, personally urged him to accept the nomination, pledging himself to support him with all his ability, and with all his strength; and there was nothing remaining but the battle, and that victory would be to the right.

We do not complain that Mr. COCHRANE has followed his instincts, and that he has sought the association of company more congenial. But we trust we will hear no more of the unjust and insulting imputation that Mr. LIBBY is the Custom House candidate. We desire also to correct an error that some well-meaning members of the party have fallen into in reference to the effect of having two candidates for the office of Mayor in nomination. If Mr. WOOD were the only candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of Mayor, we are satisfied, from our knowledge of the feelings of the people, that it would lose BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE at least five thousand votes in this City. Every supporter of Mr. LIBBY is an ardent adherent of the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President, and of the entire State ticket; and the determination to defeat Mr. WOOD and elect Mr. LIBBY, will bring to the polls an immense number of Democratic voters who otherwise would not attend.

We have explained the true effect of the vote which has been for the past few days displayed so ostentatiously in the public press. We have determined to prevent in the future the use of our names in connection with any such proceeding of the General Committee by resigning all connection with that body. We have delayed the publication of this communication to the present time in consequence of the death of Mr. SHEPARD, who was our leader in the opposition to Mr. WOOD and in his attempt to prostrate the Democratic Party at his feet. Mr. SHEPARD has been stricken down, as it were, before the battle commenced. It was his patriotic voice which incited the Democratic masses to resist the tyrannical subversion of the party to the selfish ends of an unscrupulous man.

It was his wisdom which planned the battle, and it was he who prepared with so much ability, the address to the Democratic party to vindicate our cause. He felt this to be a fearful crisis to the Democratic party, and day and night he labored to awaken the people to a sense of their danger, and prepare them for the conflict. He has passed away from the scene of conflict. Let not those who rejoice in their hearts at his death, flatter themselves that the contest is abandoned. Though SHEPARD be dead, his spirit still lives and animates the cause he has hallowed, and the issue will vindicate his principles and his memory.

The question for the Democratic Party to decide is, whether they will permit Mr. WOOD at the head of a force of Custom-House officers, policemen and dependants to seize upon the government of the Democratic Party and maintain through all time by force and fraud, its arbitrary and despotic control. For the power which this man and his followers are attempting to usurp, if recognized and permitted, will be perpetuated hereafter by the same means resorted to for his nomination, and there will be no end to the reign of FERNANDO WOOD.

This is the time to strike the blow.

If we shall succeed in the contest; if the Democratic Party shall cast aside the presumptuous man who is seeking to degrade and prostitute it to his purposes; if it shall repudiate the infamous results of the frauds and villanies of the late disgraceful Pri-

[illegible]

PETER B. SWEENY,
J. Y. SAVAGE, Jr.,
Secretaries of the Gen. Com. of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Bullock [illegible] his Locks and [illegible] for Congress.

There are two candidates for Congress in the Seventh District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, each claiming to be the regularly nominated candidate of the American Party. They are Mr. JOHN BRIGGS and Mr. JOHN BULLOCK. Both these gentlemen appear to have [illegible] friends; and both express their determination to stay. Mr. BULLOCK commenced stumping his district, in his own behalf, last evening in Union Hall, [illegible] Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

There was a very fair attendance, and the audience listened with all the attention due to the occasion. From what was said by Mr. BULLOCK, it does not appear that there is any material difference between him and Mr. BRIGGS, so far as the principles of the American Party are concerned. Their claims upon their party are, therefore, purely [illegible] nature. And physically there certainly is a difference between them. In lack of other grounds of like or dislike, their physique is of vital consequence. Voters should know their points and study them well.

Mr. Briggs is fat.
Mr. Bullock is lean.
Mr. Briggs is tall.
Mr. Bullock is short.
Mr. Briggs is round-faced.
Mr. Bullock is long-faced.
Mr. Briggs is rubicund.
Mr. Bullock is pale.
Mr. Briggs is a full pattern.
Mr. Bullock is a scant pattern.

On Friday morning there was another difference—a difference pertaining to the hair. At that time

Mr. Briggs' hair curled.
Mr. Bullock's was straight.
Mr. Briggs' was short.
Mr. Bullock's was long.

But on Friday afternoon the main point of difference in the matter disappeared. Whether Mr. BULLOCK had slumbered in the lap of a modern Delilah was not positively stated, but that he had been shorn of his locks was apparent to the most casual observer, and created no moderate amount of [illegible] when he entered the hall. From eighteen inches (carpenter's measure) he was reduced to an inch and a half, on the average—a good fighting cut. But alas! the loss of his hair proved almost as unfortunate to Mr. BULLOCK as it did to his renowned prototype—Samson. When he came to speak he discovered that he had lost his strength. Whether he will recover in time, is a barber-ous question. If not, Mr. BULLOCK must rely for success upon the physical peculiarities of his patronymic.

Political.

THIRD DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF GEN. WALBRIDGE—[illegible] AND HIS FRIENDS TAKE A DRINK.

A large crowd assembled last night at REILLY'S Fifth Ward Hotel, and much interest was manifested at the proceedings of one of the Conventions of the Democracy to nominate a candidate for Congress in this disputed district—[illegible] Wood and anti-Wood Democrats were in a high state of excitement. The Convention met at [illegible] o'clock, every delegate being present. An informal ballot was entered upon, when WALBRIDGE received 10 votes, MAXON, 2, SICKLES, 1, and McMURRAY, (President of the Convention,) 3. Gen. WALBRIDGE was then nominated on the first ballot, receiving 11 votes. His nomination was then made unanimous. Gen. WALBRIDGE was introduced to the Convention, and accepted the nomination.

After the meeting adjourned, the large crowd of people down stairs called the General out and insisted upon a speech, which he gave. The crowd were very enthusiastic, and remained about the hotel till a late hour, hurrahing for their candidate and destroying large quantities of "Heidsieck and Champagne," which the General's friends furnished.

This is the first chapter. The Wood Convention, claiming to be regular, and which is favorable to DANIEL E. SICKLES, will meet on Friday next, and nominate Mr. SICKLES, unless his friend, the Mayor should in the meantime appoint him Corporation Counsel.

So far the struggle has been a lively one.

LONG ISLAND.

Sickness of Mayor Hall.

Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, was confined to his bed yesterday by sickness. He had some fever but of what type has not yet been determined.

Since the first appearance of Yellow Fever in July last, he has been active in [illegible] in every part of the county, and has visited and examined almost every case of Fever that has occurred since that time. His duties have been so arduous that he is much prostrated, but it is hoped, and he believes, that he shall be in his office again within a few days.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

This Board met at 9 A. M. Present Aldermen BACKHOUSE, SHAW, and OAKLEY.

Permits were granted to several vessels, coming from healthy ports to land cargoes.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: I have to report two cases of Yellow Fever in Willow-place, one dead and the other very ill.

Sept. 26. M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

Dr. WENDELL presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: In the performance of my official duty I regret to announce that a disease of a malignant *character*, in that locality of the city bounded by Joralemon-street, Willow-place and Columbia-street. During the present month eight deaths have occurred in that vicinity, five of which were decidedly malignant. There are at present three sick, one dangerous, the other two convalescent. Other cases may have occurred. If so, they have not come to my knowledge. In regard to the origin or cause of the disease, it cannot be traced beyond the immediate District. Similar cases have taken place in different localities, but they are, in every instance, traceable to the infected vessels or the infected District at Gowanus and Bay Ridge. I would recommend that the Health Wardens be directed to make a careful examination of all the tenements in the neighborhood, to have all nuisances promptly removed—to have all cellars, yards, cesspools, &c., thoroughly disinfected. At this advanced period of the season I have no fears of its spreading; yet the most prudent course will be to [illegible] all sanitary measures to prevent it.

Respectfully, M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

On motion of Alderman OAKLEY, Health Wardens WEST and HOLBROOK were directed to carry into effect the views expressed by the Health Officer.

Health Warden WEST was directed to burn the bed-clothing at No. 8 Joralemon-street, which had been used by a person who had died with the yellow fever.

The Board then adjourned.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report.

DR. BAILY continues to improve, Mr. SEARS and Miss SALLY ROSS likewise, and all may safely be considered out of danger.

All others previously reported are doing well excepting FRANK, MARGARET FRISBIE and THOMAS McDONNELL.

NEW CASES.—FREDERIC SCALZITTO, an Austrian, brought to the hospital from the house of LAWRENCE BERGEN.

No new cases in the Military Hospital.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

Fort Hamilton, Sept. 26, half-past 9 A. M.

Mr. ISAAC H. HYER was yesterday unanimously elected Vice-President of the Society.

PAUL A. OLIVER, President.

All subscriptions will be received at the office of WILLIAM S. SEARS, No. 157 Broadway.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 2¼ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of store No. 159 Fulton-street, which spread so rapidly, that before the progress of the flames could be interrupted, the whole was a mass of ruins. The building was built of brick, 40 feet front, and four stories high. It belonged to the Estate of DAVID W. SMITH, and was valued at $14,000, upon which there was insurance for $8,000 in the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. The first-story was divided into two stores; one was occupied by Messrs. CATHCART & SHAW, dealers in dry goods, whose loss in stock and fixtures is estimated at $25,000. They were insured for [illegible] in the following companies: Hartford, [illegible]; Atlantic, Brooklyn, $5,000; North American, N. Y., $5,000; Manhattan, N. Y., $5,000.

This firm had just opened this store and put in a stock of goods for the Fall trade. About [illegible] worth of goods were saved in a damaged state. Besides the loss in stock they lose their books, upon which there is some $6,000 charged.

The other portion of the first floor and the entire basement was occupied by Messrs. WILLIS and COCHRANE, upholsterers, whose loss is $1,000. Insured for $2,000 in the North American Insurance Company, making the total loss by the fire about $37,000.

The upper portion of the building was unoccupied. As to the origin of the fire, that is involved in mystery.

The firemen turned out promptly and rendered good service in preventing the fire from spreading to adjoining property.

SEPT 1856

[illegible] arrived at [illegible] yesterday morning. Her [illegible] in the morning train, and [illegible] o'clock yesterday afternoon.

[illegible]

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a [illegible] in the stock of bullion. The discount advanced [illegible] and the amount of bank [illegible] During the month [illegible]

[illegible] from St. Petersburg of the 31 says: "It is [illegible] reported that the relations of Russia and [illegible] have been of late anything but friendly, and [illegible] Ambassador sent by the court of [illegible] to the Coronation could not fail to have [illegible] the coolness which exists between the two States."

Advices from Madrid, dated the 8th inst., state that O'DONNELL is now completely aware of the intrigues which are on foot at the Palace against him. On this subject he has had an altercation with Marshal NARVAEZ, and their hostility is now openly manifested. The Infante, DON FRANCISCO, father of the King, is one of O'DONNELL's most active enemies, and it has been a question whether the Government [illegible] not order him to leave Madrid. The King [illegible] is narrowly watched. It is declared for a certainty that O'DONNELL will never suppress the law for the sale of church property, nor allow Queen CHRISTINA to return to Spain.

The London *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent [illegible] that, according to intelligence from Madrid, a [illegible] is to be promulgated before the 20th of [illegible]. The Ministry of Public Works was occupied with the projected establishment of a line of [illegible] between Spain and her American colonies. [illegible] had broken out at Escurial with great violence.

The *Independance* reports the tenor of the second [illegible] note presented to the King of Naples. [illegible] it is said, "insists" on an amnesty, and [illegible] mentions the case of POERIO. If the King [illegible] in his policy, an Anglo-French squadron will appear in the Bay of Naples to protect English and French property in the event of a revolution. The King of Naples, it is said, is "disposed" to yield to these representations. Other reports represent him as preparing defences on his coasts, and refusing to yield.

THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Imposing Military Spectacle.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

MOSCOW, Monday, Sept. 1, 1856.

The great event of the day was a review of all [illegible] the Guard and of some regiments of the Corps of Grenadiers by the Emperor, which certainly was the grandest military spectacle I ever saw in times of peace. About three miles to the northwest of the [illegible] an immense plain, sparsely covered with grass, extends for a great distance in front of the Palace of Petrofsky. It is quite level—a strip of veritable steppe—and as there is not even a shrub upon it there can be no better parade ground. Thither the whole population of Moscow, gentle and simple, began to [illegible] soon after 10 o'clock, and by 11 an immense crowd of persons, which at a little distance suggested thoughts of distant Epsom or remoter Phœnix, were [illegible] in front of the prodigious masses of troops [illegible] stood like blocks of granite on the plain. The infantry were drawn up in columns of companies in [illegible] divisions, their front extending over a space of a [illegible] and a-half, their depth being half-a-mile. The cavalry were on the right flank, the Artillery on the [illegible]. They took up their ground at 10 [illegible] and many of the regiments had to march a considerable distance in order to reach the field.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR.

It was near 1 o'clock ere the Emperor made his appearance on the right of the line. He was followed by a very large staff of General officers, by a numerous [illegible], and by a suite of foreign officers and strangers who were invited to be present, and who were mounted on horses from the Imperial stables. The Emperor wore the uniform of a general officer—a helmet with plumes of cocks' feathers, white, yellow, and black; a dark green frock-coat, with gold lace collar and cuffs, shoulder-straps, the red ribbon (of St. George?) and a star and cross on his breast, and scarlet pantaloons with gold stripes. He rode a horse of great symmetry and grace, which moved with paces as regular as those of a veteran soldier. As His Majesty approached the line he quickened his pace into a gallop and rode from the [illegible] left to right at full speed, followed by a wavy cloud of plumes, gold and silver, and hazy dust, all down the line, the troops presenting arms, the standards and eagles being lowered, and each regiment cheering as the Emperor passed. Turning up to the left again the brilliant staff rode at an equally rapid pace along the second line, and in like manner passed the front of all the divisions. The cheers were [illegible], and the sound of so many voices crying out "Long live the Czar," mingled with the strains of the national anthem, had a very fine effect. The Emperor then rode to the front of the marquee, and dropping his sword, saluted the Empress; his staff, aides-de-camp generals, aides-de-camp, and the foreign officers placed themselves on the left of the marquee, and the march past began from the right of the line.

MARCHING PAST THE EMPEROR.

First there came a squadron of Gendarmerie à Cheval in light blue, with white facings and helmets, mounted on very fine horses. Then came the Circassian escort of the Emperor, the same showy handsome cavaliers, with surcoats of fine chain armor, of whom I spoke in a former letter. The art of manufacturing this very flexible armor is said to be extinct, and most of the head and breast pieces worn by these wild horsemen are *of great antiquity*. Nor are reasons wanting for the belief that some of them belong to the time of the Crusades. The corps of cadets, three battalions strong, next passed, and it was interesting to observe how these young soldiers, consisting for the most part of the sons of the noblest families in Russia, seemed emulous of the bearing and sternness of hardened warriors. Every one is armed and [illegible] and carries his pack like a common soldier, and in their ranks marched two of the Imperial Princes. The anxiety of the crowd to see the review was so great that the gendarmerie had difficulty in keeping the line, and old generals might be seen struggling to get to the front with as much eagerness as if they had never seen a regiment in their lives. On arriving before the Emperor and the marquee in which the Empress was placed, each company of infantry cheered loudly, and the Circassians, with wild hurrahs, suddenly put their horses into a gallop and dashed past at full speed, checking them as quickly at the other side. The eagles and standards were carried on the right flank of each battalion by non-commissioned officers and a guard, and as they passed every officer and soldier in the crowd saluted them. The Emperor also dropped his sword and raised his hand to the helmet when they came before him. With pointed toes depressed at a sharp angle to the ground, and measured tread, the Guard began to march past amid the admiring attention of the vast assembly of spectators. The men are on an average six feet and half-an-inch in height, but the effect of their stature is increased by a high casque of black patent leather, with brass plaque-plate and spike, from which waves a flowing crest of black horsehair; they wear a tunic of dark green with red facings and double breast, white side belts, and white trousers, and they carry a cowhair knapsack, patent leather cartouche-box and brass mountings, and tin canteen. Each man is armed with a short thick sword in addition to his bayonet. The band is richly and fantastically dressed, and in front of them there marches a [illegible] of a drum-major, upwards of seven feet high. Many of the soldiers are 6 feet 2, and they are nearly all stout, well-proportioned, and athletic men. One of the few English officers on the ground was of opinion that [illegible] as well as the Guards, [illegible]. The [illegible] of men which poured past was so overwhelming and so dense that one might think all the armies of the world were present. After the Guard came the [illegible] regiments of the Corps of Grenadiers. It should be mentioned that, among the finest battalions [illegible] the newly-organized Chasseurs, armed with a new rifle and the [illegible], who are a [illegible] body. The march past of the Guard lasted one hour and seven minutes; that of the regiments of the Grenadier Corps occupied [illegible] half an hour. Each corps was followed by its [illegible] batteries, all brass guns mounted on the well-[illegible] green carriages. Each battery consists of [illegible] guns, all of the same calibre, namely, [illegible] pounds, or fourteen pounds, as far as one could guess. It is intended to use only one kind of gun for cavalry and infantry, for the Russians are of opinion that the light field guns have been rendered useless by the use of the long-range rifles, and they are adopting the system of artillery [illegible] by the Emperor NAPOLEON into the French [illegible]. Would that our authorities would open their [illegible] to this question, and institute some experiments [illegible] of those begun in the Crimea. The [illegible] splendid, and surprised those Englishmen [illegible] thought that no good [illegible] out of England. The heavy roll of [illegible] with all their pomp of spare horses, caissons [illegible] time, and the march of the cavalry began [illegible]. The [illegible] squadrons of the Guard, the Cuirassiers, the Lancers, the Hussars, and the [illegible] came in for their share of praise, and puzzled one to decide which was the most imposing and effective-looking. All the horses were turned out in marching order, with a bag of oats at the saddle, and every third man carried behind him a small copper stable bucket, which fitted to the end of the roll of his great coat or blanket. The cavalry went past in a front of 60 file. After they had saluted, each squadron wheeled round to the left, and drew up in line, extending more than a mile on the ground on the proper right of the plain; and now the very finest spectacle one ever saw was presented in a manner as grand as it was startling. When the squadrons had dressed into a splendid line, a certain number of the officers slowly rode out in front, and came towards the line of spectators till they were within about fifty paces, when they halted, and took up points in a line parallel to that of the cavalry, who were distant from them about 600 yards. Then at a given signal the whole of this tremendous body of cavalry, uttering loud cheers, and flourishing sabres or couching lances, burst into a gallop, and charged full speed towards the people and the Emperor's cortége. The effect was overwhelming; the earth indeed shook under the tramp of 16,000 war horses,—their force seemed sufficient to annihilate whole armies,—they swept over the ground like some prodigious wave or a roller of the great Atlantic—in a second they were close at hand, and it seemed as if nothing mortal could check that glittering flood. The women shrieked and fled, and some of the ruder sex turned tail and sought refuge in the rear of the lines. The *alarm was groundless. The horses were well in hand*, notwithstanding the great speed at which they advanced, and on arriving at the line of officers the billow of Centaurs was arrested as if by magic, and the front suddenly halted in wonderful order amid the tremendous cheering of the people. Such are the sights which Russia exhibits to German Potentates and their followers, and such are the displays which have led half Europe to fear her as irresistible and unassailable. The recollection of this very charge might perplex a statesman or disturb the councils of a Cabinet.

The troops paraded on this occasion consisted of 18 squadrons Cuirassiers, 30 squadrons of Cavalry, and 12 squadrons of Cossacks; 12 squadrons of Pioneers à Cheval, and 1 squadron of His Majesty's escort—in all 72 squadrons. The infantry consisted of four complete divisions of the Guard. Each division is composed of four regiments, and each regiment contains four battalions. There were, therefore, 64 battalions, or about 50,000 men of the Guard; to these must be added 12 battalions of the corps of Grenadiers, three battalions of Rifles, one battalion of Sappers, and one battalion of Marine Infantry of the Guard—in all [illegible] battalions of Infantry. [illegible] brought its batteries into the field, so that there were at least 116 guns on the ground [illegible] paraded, but I only counted the number stated above. The aspect of the field may be imagined when it is recollected that there were more men present than there were on both sides together at the battle of the Alma, and considerably more than there were of English, French and Russians at the battle of Inkermann.

DUKE CONSTANTINE AND COLONEL COLT.

The Grand Duke Constantine held his court this evening at the Palace of the Governor, at 8 o'clock, and those strangers who had been presented to the Emperor had the honor of being introduced to His Imperial Highness. He speaks English remarkably well, and he put several questions to our countrymen respecting their uniforms and other matters, which showed that he was acquainted with the external appearance, at all events, of the British army. The American Minister and his suite, and Colonel Colt were presented to the Grand Duke in full uniform, cocked hat, plume of yellow cocks feathers, blue coat, large gold epaulette, gold lace-striped trousers, sword, &c. "Well," said the Colonel, "you are the most democratic Grand Duke I ever met!" "How is that, Colonel?" asked the Grand Duke. "Why, you shook hands with me, and you are the first Grand Duke that has done that yet," was the reply. His Imperial Highness smiled, and did not seem to know how to take the remark. Almost in opposition to the Grand Duke's levée, the Italian Opera gave its first representation, and the new house—the most beautiful if not the most spacious in the world—was opened to a very brilliant company. Let Mr. GYE, or whoever is going to build a new opera-house, come over here to see this *salle* before he gives final order to his architect. It is such a handsome and commodious house that it deserves and shall have a separate description. The opera was "I Puritani," and Madame BOSIO, who is a great favorite in Russia, gained a new success, and was repeatedly called for at the end of each scene. Notwithstanding the Grand Duke's levee and the Earl of Granville's reception the house was full, but many persons were obliged to leave in the course of the evening.

PROCLAIMING THE EMPEROR'S CORONATION.

THURSDAY.

The ceremony of proclaiming the Emperor's coronation was performed to-day for the first time. At 9 o'clock in the morning the procession was formed in the square before the Senate House, inside the Kremlin, in the following manner: The General in Command, OSTEN SACKEN, on horseback, halted in the centre of the open space; on his right hand, a little in the rear, a squadron of the Chevalier Garde, and on his left a squadron of the Garde à Cheval were drawn up in parade order; the trumpeters of each squadron were posted on the flanks, and six led horses, with rich caparisons were stationed in a line on each side of the trumpets. In front of the General were the two Secretaries of the Senate. And aide-de-camp-general, a grand master of the ceremonies, a herald-at-arms and two masters of the ceremonies, in full costume were placed at each side of OSTEN-SACKEN, and behind him were four trumpeters, with trumpets of silver magnificently draped with gold embroidered with the Imperial arms. The Master of Ceremonies wore tri-colored scarfs embroidered with gold, and the Heralds-at-arms were as richly and fantastically clad as NORROY or CLARENCEUX could desire. Shortly after the assistants had taken their places, the General raised his hand and gave an order in Russian, whereupon the trumpets burst out into a wild and startling flourish, the Heralds raised their maces in the air, and all having uncovered their heads one of the Secretaries read the proclamation, of which the following is a translation into English:

"Our very august, very high, and very puissant Lord, the Emperor ALEXANDER NICOLAIEVITCH, being mounted on the throne of his ancestors, which is that of All the Russias, as well as upon those of the kingdom of Poland and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, has deigned to order that the coronation of his Imperial Majesty and his oath shall take place on the 26th of the month of August, His August Spouse the Empress MARIE ALEXANDROVNA participating in this sacred ceremony. This solemn act is announced by the present proclamation *to all faithful subjects*, to the end that on this happy day they may redouble their fervor in their prayers to the King of Kings, that He may spread by His Almighty power His favors and blessings on the reign of His Majesty, and that throughout its duration He may maintain peace and tranquillity, to the glory of His holy name, and for the unalterable prosperity of the Empire."

Let us hope that "all the people cried Amen" to this prayer. May it be heard!

Then the heralds-at-arms scattered printed copies of the proclamation among the people, which were very eagerly caught up, and the trumpets of the cavalry played "God Save the Czar." The crowd cheered loudly, and many knelt down and prayed. The procession then reformed, and passed out through the Saviour's Gate to the place where the monument to MININE and POJARSKY is erected as follows: First, four led horses, very richly caparisoned, two led horses for the heralds, four for the Grand Masters of the Ceremonies, two for the General-in-Chief, a squadron of the Chevaliers Gardes preceded by trumpets and kettle drums, two heralds preceded by the four trumpeters with silver trumpets and flags, four Masters of the Ceremonies two and two, General OSTEN-SACKEN, two Aide-de-Camp Generals, the two Secretaries, and a squadron of the *Guides à Cheval*. The proclamation was again made in the same form as before, and then the *cortége* was divided into two bodies of equal size, each composed of the functionaries of similar rank, which separated and proceeded to the various gates and principal points of the town, where the proclamation was again made, and copies distributed to the people. When this ceremonial was finished the Masters of the Ceremonies proceeded in great state, in gold coaches, to the residences of the different Ambassadors, to announce that Sunday next had been fixed for the coronation.

New Anti-Slavery Outbreak in England.

From the London Star, Sept. 12.

Our Anti-Slavery friends in America will rejoice to know that attempts have been made within the last fortnight to revive the Anti-Slavery agitation in England. We are anxious to send the good news across the Atlantic by the next mail. Not a moment should be lost in communicating intelligence of such striking importance. Philanthropists should make ready with their purses, orators with their [illegible] and committees with their organization. No doubt, the American Anti-Slavery Society will ask what new event has occurred to rouse the indignation of England against the foul and accursed system? Is it the publication of "Dred?" Is it the sojourn of Mrs. STOWE in the British isles? Has Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON returned from India with appalling revelations? Or is the civil war in Kansas likely to excite our interference in the just cause? Are our heads turned by the legislative conflict in Washington? No. Truth to tell, it is not the English public that have become fired with a new impulse, but only the Newspapers. An ex-Queen of OUDE has reached London, and our most holy, righteous, and far-seeing contemporaries have discovered that a few young ladies of Her Majesty's suite are slaves. Think of it. It ought to be a very serious matter. Young, blooming, romantic, and beauteous Mahommedan ladies in slavery on British soil, and under the sanction of English law! How, in the name of justice and humanity, can this be tolerated? Where is the ancient chivalry of the nation? What are our young gallants thinking about? Has Lord PALMERSTON forgotten the history of the country of which he is Prime Minister? Have we not a youthful, a royal, and a courageous Commander-in-Chief with a mighty army at his behest; and is there not a metropolitan and a constabulary force which can be moved to any point at an hour's notice? [illegible]

"Gods! can a Roman senate long debate
Which of the two to choose, slavery or death?"

Among the journals [illegible] be up, is the [illegible] popular editor of [illegible] paper, [illegible] of peace [illegible] and one of the [illegible] friends of [illegible] is no peace. We refer, of course, to *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, and to the name of the [illegible] gentleman [illegible] with its [illegible] a million of placards. The journal is an able limb of the cheap press, has a large, if not a growing circulation,—and we have no wish to curtail its usefulness, or weaken its popularity, especially as it has become so indignant against the harem. This enlightened organ informs the people of this country that [illegible] of young creatures as much slave property and the bondwomen of masculine owners as was ever the [illegible] of a slave plantation. Aye, and there are "no less than nine eunuchs." These interesting slaves have been "purchased as mere animals." Every one of them is "only another Lallah Rookh." "They are upon English soil." They are "contemplated as so many specimens of Indian china." "And now the occasion prompts the question, Why has the indignation against a commerce in the human animal expired? Why is there no thrill of horror through May-fair? Why no Bishop of Oxford to preach against the abomination? Why suffer the Princes of Oude to remain deaf, and refuse to set the prisoners free?"

But wait a moment. The journalists who thus work themselves into a frenzy of wrath against a little Mahommedan exhibition in Harley House are, if we mistake not, the same gentlemen who could not understand those who doubted the propriety of sending British armaments to uphold Mahommedan iniquity in Constantinople. The integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire was their war-cry. Ten thousand harems were to be protected. No Russian Government was to be permitted to utter a threat against the system, and all the talk about *Mahommedanism being a wicked and iniquitous religion was*, we were told, impertinent slander—the same as if it had been hurled at the head of the English Unitarians! Dr. CHANNING believed in the unity of God, and so did AHMED MEHMED. The Mosque was quite as favorable to human enlightenment as the cathedral; and all writers, male and female, were of opinion that the seraglio was inhabited by the most gentle and the most contented of women. Of Turkish slavery not one word was breathed, and concerning practices connected with eastern slave markets, so hideous and unnatural that they cannot be mentioned, the British press was generally silent. We had gone to war to uphold institutions founded upon the Koran, and to preserve and perpetuate a nation of people in Europe who subjected millions of Christians to their sway and denied to them the possession of civil liberty. But in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, that is to say after the war is over, these journalists are seized with a nausea for Mahommedan institutions, because [illegible] ex-Queen, the [illegible] has assisted us in our [illegible] and aided us in our conquests, [illegible] and despised. She travels from India to England, not to despise, or to rob, or to dethrone our own royal family, but to plead for justice, to ask for mercy; and then it is that the saintly philanthropists of the British press exult in the discovery that half-a-dozen of her attendants are slaves, their eunuch protectors tyrants, and their devotion to the broken-hearted mother on a par with the slavish degradation of despoiled girls in an Alabama plantation, and not to be suffered for an hour without imperishable disgrace to a free and constitutional country. It is no wonder, therefore, that metropolitan journalists have not the courage to reproduce certain language which Mr. EMERSON has recently penned about England.

Really, we ought to have some little regard for our own national character and our own national manners. We ought to be, at least, respectful and generous to those whom we have trampled down and left helpless at our feet, and if we want to demonstrate that Christianity is better than Mahommedanism the doctrine of doing to others as we would have others do to us should be applied. Suppose that the Oude monarch had come to England, dwelt among us as a friend and ally for some years, and then had taken advantage of the kind treatment we had given him to take away our possessions and dethrone the reigning family; and suppose that, in the face of the outrage, the Duchess of KENT had journeyed to India, there to plead on behalf of her injured daughter, and to ask for a reconsideration of the case; and suppose, further, that when she reached the dominions of the Oude potentate, she was jeered at and despised, her household reputed to be slavish and criminal, and herself unworthy to receive public recognition. How would we like that? Would such treatment predispose our minds towards the manners and customs and religion of those who had so injured us? We repeat, that at all events we ought to be respectful, if we cannot be honest; and we should remember the deference that is to be paid to sex, to age, and to human feelings.

Political Persecution in France.

From the London Daily News.

A document has been placed in our hands which will help the European public to judge between M. LOUIS BLANC and the organ of the French police. If the French Government is ready to play the part of the cruel jailor towards the political exiles of other countries, how will it act towards its own? If the French Government is guilty of inhumanity towards political exiles in France, what will it be in Cayenne? With these questions we leave our readers to peruse and judge for themselves of the following communication:

ITALIAN EXILES IN FRANCE.

Ever since the year 1849, the Italian governments have been in the habit of making a razzia among the young men. And as the prisons are constantly full of the latter, the remnants are shipped off for America. Not knowing the language, left without resource—that, too, in a country where the customs are so different from our own—the greater part of these Italians return to Europe. Here, finding their native country closed against them, they turn their steps to the only land where they are sure of finding freedom and hospitality. Of course I mean England. But woe to those whom the ship they may have taken passage in may land on French ground. Unheard of tortures await them there, of which the following recital will serve to give your readers a faint conception:

DECLARATION OF GUERZOLA.

Leaving the Sardinian states, I landed at Marseilles, on my way to London through France. But on the 10th of March a posse of police agents dragged me out of my room, and I was locked up in a hideous dungeon. Here I was kept till the 10th of May. They took away my money and clothes. During these two months no kind of legal proceedings, even for form's sake, took place; not the slightest questions asked to enlighten me as to the cause of my detention, and I began to give myself up for lost, when I was suddenly told I was about to start for England. They then handcuffed me, put a chain around my neck, and handed me over to the "Correspondance".* My traveling companions were ENRICO TODRANI, from Rome, DOMINICO DI DOMINICIS, a Roman also, and another named JEAN BAPTISTE DE NEGRO, *a man advanced in years*, who for thirty years had lived constantly at Marseilles, a man who had a Frenchwoman for a wife, and by whom he had several children. This French "Correspondance," that is merely used for the conveyance of malefactors, travels by short stages, so that we were more than three months on our journey. At last, on the 18th of August, we were put upon the English coast at Dover, free, it is true, but without a centime, as far as I myself was concerned, and without our effects that we might have sold wherewith to buy bread. All that we four could muster amounted to two shillings. Ignorant of the language, having friends only in London, with a garb calculated to excite disgust rather than pity, we resolved to travel from Dover to London on foot. At a village we came to I gave my cravat in exchange for shelter for the night. We reached London on the 20th, where the friendly reception given us by our fellow countrymen made us forget for a few moments the tortures we had been subjected to. (Signed) LUIGI GUERZOLA.

Certified as strictly true.
TODRANI, DI DOMINICIS, DE NEGRO.

In the same way have been treated—D. SAMORIUS, arrested at Marseilles on the 29th of September, handed over to the "Correspondance" on the 4th of November, arrived in London on the 5th of February of the present year.

ANDREA LOSSI, CLEMENTE CONTI, NICCOLO ROSSI, VINCENZO MALANDRI, all four of whom are from Faenza, returning from America, arrested at Marseilles on the 19th of June, delivered up to the "Correspondance" on the 11th of August, arrived at Dover on the 11th of December last.

There are [illegible] wish to mention [illegible] in London [illegible] honorably known [illegible] sojourned [illegible] beyond the shadow of a doubt, and they are ready to give verbally on oath an attestation in conformity with what is here written.

We abstain from all comment. The facts speak eloquently enough for themselves. We would merely observe that this system has been carried on these three years, that at the moment we are now writing we know that seven unhappy Italians are being transported like the rest, through France, for England with iron collars on, and that many more, who are now in dungeons at Marseilles, expect to be treated in the same manner.

* *La Correspondance*, in the *argot* of the French police, designates relays of gendarmes, from one to another of which parties arrested (with or without cause) are transferred on their journey from the place where they were arrested to their final destination.

News from Australia.

GOLD RECEIPTS—FIGHT IN NEW-ZEALAND—DUFFY LECTURING—ROUTES TO ENGLAND—LABOR AGITATION.

Advices from Melbourne are received *via* England to the 26th of June.

From the summary compiled by the *Age* we make the following extract:

Cholera has ceased in Australia. Heavy rains had hindered diggers, but the yield of gold continued good. Total amount of gold received this year, to June 19, was over 300,000 ounces. The *Joseph Tarrett* sailed from Melbourne on the 14th of June, with 21,000 ounces of gold, for Liverpool. The *Madagascar* arrived on the 22d of June, damaged by a gale. The *Atalanta*, from Liverpool, had arrived in 89 days. Trade continued largely in favor of the colony. At Forest Creek two tons of quartz had yielded 533 ounces of gold. In New-Zealand the natives fought with the British troops at Hawke's Bay on the 3d of May, and eighteen were killed. Gold had been discovered near Nelson, and a large lode of copper at the height of 1,500 feet on the Dun Mountain.

Mr. J. C. DUFFY was lecturing on [illegible] of Ireland, at Melbourne, to large audiences, the [illegible] of the Mechanics' Institute being unable to contain [illegible] tithe of the persons seeking admission.

The Committee of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, at their weekly meeting on the 16th of June, took into consideration the statements in the *Argus* [illegible] for England, per JOSEPH TARRETT, to the effect that the arrival of the Royal Charter in 59 days from Plymouth had effected a complete change in public opinion on the subject of routes.

The unanimous opinion of the Committee was, that no such change of opinion had taken place—that it was premature to infer the superiority of screw clippers from one successful trip; and it was observed that, whatever advantages these vessels present for goods or passengers, the overland route, which could be traversed in forty-four days, must command a decided preference for the transmission of mails.

A petition is in course of signature to his Excellency the acting Governor, praying him not to sanction the appropriation of any portion of the reserve, known as the South Park, for the purpose of a cemetery for the municipality of Emerald Hill. The petition states that such a determination as that alleged is about to be arrived at with respect to a portion of the reserve is a mal-appropriation of the intents and purposes for which it was set apart. The reserve was fenced in at a cost of £4,000. The petition is lying for signature at the Chamber of Commerce and elsewhere.

The agitation for the adoption of the eight hours system of labor was continued, and an enthusiastic meeting had been held at Geelong.

News from the Cape of Good Hope.

INSURRECTION AMONG THE NATIVES.

We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to July 28.

Letters from King William's Town mention that there has been an affray between the Galekas and the Tambookies, which has been attended with some loss *of life. One report is that the affray took place in the* neighborhood of Clarkebury, and another that it occurred near Beecham Wood. There is a report that the station of Rev. Mr. THOMAS, in Tambookieland, has been attacked.

The *Graham's Town Journal* says: By way of British Kaffraria we have intelligence of a rather serious commotion between the Amapondas and some native refugees residing on an out-station connected with the Wesleyan mission institution of Beecham Wood. It appears that this out-station was suddenly attacked, about a fortnight ago, by a strong body of Amapondas, under a son of FAKU, and that one of the attacked party was killed and five were wounded. As is customary in native feuds, the whole of the station was fired, one little girl being burned to death in the hut in which she dwelt. There was a report that the missionary, Mr. THOMAS, had been killed in the affray, but we believe that this is entirely without foundation, the usual place of residence of that gentleman being at Clarkebury, a considerable distance from the scene of commotion.

YALE COLLEGE.

Annual Contest for New Members Between the Rival Literary Societies.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1856.

The great contest is at length over. Zealous Sophomores will not be called on, for at least another year, to take sudden trips to Hartford, Bridgeport, or even to New-York, for the purpose of heading off stray Freshmen, and teaching them practically the art of "fubbling," by persuading them to unite their destinies with Linonia, or the Brothers in Unity, almost before they are conscious of the existence of those institutions. Nor will they be subjected to the mortification of electioneering Seniors, whom they have mistaken for Freshmen, and pounced upon accordingly as legitimate game. The Presidents of the different Societies will soon be at liberty to divest themselves of their honors which have entailed arduous duties upon them, for "Statement of Facts" is over.

This custom, as I have before explained, originated with the students who enter college being permitted to unite themselves with either of the Literary Societies, instead of being allotted to one of the two by the Faculty. Yesterday afternoon posters around College announced that a Statement of Facts, in behalf of the Brothers in Unity, would take place in Brewster's Hall this morning at 10½, and that PRESTON J. SWEET, of Fishkill, N. Y., of the Junior Class, J. C. JACKSON, of Newark, N. J., of the Senior Class, and CYRUS NORTHROP, of Ridgefield, also of the Senior Class, and President of the Society before mentioned, would advocate its claims. Linonia stated 3½ o'clock this afternoon as the time at which the statement would be made on her behalf, and named as her advocates W. S. PITKIN, of East Hartford, of the Junior Class; A. F. BEARD, of South Norwalk, of the Senior Class, and S. SCOVILLE, also of the Senior Class, from West Cornwall, Connecticut, and President of the Society. In consequence of the above announcements, the equinoctial storm which had set in the day previous was indefinitely postponed, and, strange to tell, for the clerk of the weather is oftentimes more lenient than the powers that be, the recitation, which occurred regularly at 11 o'clock, was anteponed to 10. Thus was the importance of the occasion recognized.

As this festival is held ostensibly for the benefit of Freshmen, they, of course, must be treated with due honor and respect. Force Committees, rightly so named, for they are called on to use considerable force in the exercise of their duties, are appointed by each Society to guard the entrance to the hall and see that none are admitted before those "young gentlemen who have recently entered college" are advantageously seated. Here Sophomores feel that they have a duty to perform, and, resolving themselves into a Force Committee of the Whole, form a couple of lines through which each unlucky Freshman is obliged to pass before he can reach the door. All the world knows that a traditional enmity exists between Sophomores and Freshmen wherever colleges have a being, and that it is almost as bitter as that which we are told the Scottish clans of old nourished for one another. This mark of attention shown the Freshmen is but one of its developments, for unlucky is the man who does not evince proper respect for his superiors by uncovering himself as he runs this gauntlet obligingly formed for him. But while waiting for the orators to arrive, quite a crowd has collected around the entrance to the hall, good natured and jolly, as students only are. The chance afforded for a "rush" is too good to be lost, and the whole crowd, some two or three hundred in number, make the attempt to pass in a body through a passage capable of admitting but one at a time; but those delegated to guard this Thermopylæ have stout arms. They evince, too, an incipient bravery worthy of Leonidas and his three hundred, and the crowd sways to and fro, perfectly regardless of hats, coats, and everything which can be torn off of them. The fight is free, and every one enters it at his own risk, happy to escape if his hat instead of himself is deposited in the gutter. But at length the carriages drive up containing the President, Vice-President and orators of the respective Societies. The crowd respectfully divides and gives them a passage, and then sweeps in after them promiscuously. The speakers have not yet appeared on the stage, and the time while waiting is spent by the honorable Freshmen in cheering for their honorable selves until they are hoarse. Groans are freely intermingled for the Sophomores, and reëchoed with a will. At length the speakers enter, and the different parties unite in cheering them. "Gaudeamus," that song which must be sung at every student's meeting, is struck up, and after its echoes had died away, the President of the Brothers called the attention of the class of 60 to a statement on behalf of that Society by Mr. SWEET. Whereupon Mr. S. arose and proceeded to state some reasons why those he addressed should join the Society whose claims he advocated. He spoke of the founders of the society, and eulogizing Hon. DAVID HUMPHREYS, L.L.D., proceeded to show from carefully prepared statistics that among the graduates of Yale, the Brothers claimed more distinguished men than their opponents. This he attempted to demonstrate by stating the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, Ambassadors to Foreign Courts, Presidents of Colleges, &c., clear down to tutors in this College and Senators and Representatives of the United States, who had belonged to the Brothers and Linonians, in almost every instance claiming a majority for the former. Upon the mention of Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN's name as a Brother in Unity, a very amusing scene was enacted. From time immemorial his name has been a bone of contention between the two Societies, and as sure as this festival has come around, Linonians have brought overwhelming proof that he belonged to them, and the Brothers have done the same. In fact this question has assumed the same importance in the College world that FREMONT's Catholicism has in the political. Something new was brought up to-day, in the shape of the following letter from Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, himself a Brother in Unity and Classmate of Mr. CALHOUN. We give it as the most decided proof of any presented on this topic, so important to this and succeeding generations.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 12th inst., is received. JOHN C. CALHOUN was a member of the Linonian Society. Having myself belonged to the Brothers in Unity, I ever felt a deep interest in learning which of the two Societies existing in our day was the one to which he had been attached, and he informed me it was the Linonian.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

W. S. PITKIN, Esq., East Hartford, Ct.

Of course Linonians greeted this with deafening applause, and Brothers looked dejected and hissed. The [illegible] excitement lasted for some time, [illegible] Brothers in Unity.

The way having thus been cleared for Mr. JACKSON, he proceeded to [illegible] the claims of the same Society, [illegible] speech regarded by his friends as a very strong one, by his opponents as remarkably [illegible], and granted by all to be an excellent [illegible] of special pleading.

Mr. NORTHROP concluded on behalf of the Brothers, and in a dignified and impressive manner set forth Linonia's inferiority. Were it not for the necessity of being economical in space, we should like to give a few extracts from his speech, for the sake of showing that some of the efforts on occasions like the present are far from being inferior to those made on more important and public occasions. Immediately after Mr. N. had concluded the audience adjourned for dinner.

A very amusing incident occurred during the morning. During one of the speeches there was a movement at the door which indicated that something unusual was going on. The speaker stopped, and then came slowly marching up the aisle two forms which were immediately recognized as representing DAVID HUMPHREYS and WILLIAM WICKHAM, the former the founder of the Brothers, and the latter of the Linonian Society. DAVID HUMPHREYS being, as history says, something of a military character, was attired in yellow top boots, military surtout and pants of the olden style, while his hair, whiskers and moustache betrayed the marks of venerable age. WILLIAM WICKHAM's costume corresponded to that of a plainly dressed gentleman a century ago. His frame bent through the decrepitude of age, he leaned for support on the arm of his younger and sturdier companion. Mingled laughter and cheers greeted them as they took their seats immediately before the speakers.

The exercises of the afternoon, when Linonia's claims were presented, corresponded with those of the forenoon, only Mr. PITKIN's facts, presented in a manner highly creditable to himself, showed distinctly *that the society he advocated had the majority* of distinguished men among her graduate members. Mr. BEARD dealt very severely with the character of the Brothers' Society, their hall and its appurtenances, and in conclusion, Mr. SCOVILLE, President of the Society he represented, reviewed and reprehended in no measured terms some of the arguments employed by their opponents. Some passages in his address told powerfully on his audience, but its general effect was much weakened by the frequent interruptions to which he was subjected.

Some of the passages between the different speakers, disputes concerning different points which arose during the course of the discussion, were very exciting. The applause of one party seemed only a signal for the disapprobation of the other and when the latter could not be drowned by heels and hands, voices and finally bangers were brought into play. The useless character of the whole performance, so far as its ostensible object is concerned, may be inferred from the fact, that of 135 Freshmen just entered, there were but *four* (4) who had not previously pledged themselves. However, the speakers gain some excellent exercise, and the manner in which the day is spent relieves materially the routine of College life. This year the Brothers claim the victory, having, as they say, a majority of ten, the Linonians conceding them the same. The former spent the evening in glorification over their victory, and the latter in consoling themselves in their defeat; the newly-initiated Freshmen occupying a large share of time and attention in both societies.

The accessions to college the present year are as follows:

Freshmen 135, Sophomores 9, Juniors 6, and Seniors 2, making a total of 152. Though the present Freshman class numbers some twenty less than its predecessor, it is as large as can conveniently be accommodated, without being divided into four divisions instead of three, the usual number.

The question is yet to be decided whether the Freshmen will revive the famous foot-ball game. W. G.

Lake Superior Copper Mines.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

The accounts from the Copper Mines continue to be of a very encouraging character, reaching almost beyond the brightest hope of the most sanguine.

The Central Mine will ship about 40 tons of copper this season, which will more than pay the current expenses of the mine. In the estimation of persons of competent judgment the prospects of this mine are very flattering, and if present appearances continue the stock of this Company will pay good dividends ere long.

The Isle Royale raised and shipped 303 tons during the nine months preceding Aug. 1, but the amount raised during June and July were something less than the estimates and expectation.

The Rockland is in the ascendant, and it is confidently expected that it will equal the Minnesota in a comparatively short time. Our latest report from the Garden City are of the most encouraging character, the "ash-bed" yielding richly in stamp work.

We learn the North American mine is doing remarkably well, having reached the "paying point." There are now employed, at this mine, 135 men, 90 of whom are miners, who are now getting out about 30 tons a-month of stamp work and masses. They have shipped, since the 1st of January last, 370 tons, and expect to ship, in all the present season, 334 tons. The Cliff continues to work well, and will probably ship 1,500 tons this year.

The *L. S. Miner* says that the Connecticut Mine is now looking very well. Since last Fall they have worked only six or eight miners, and with that small force they have raised and shipped some eighteen tons of copper. During that time they have sunk one shaft 60 feet deep—sunk a winze 50 feet deep, and drifted at various points to the extent of 120 feet, showing that the openings have been kept along very fairly for the force at work. The struck rich grounds several months ago, and its extent promises to be very considerable. Shaft No. 1 is now sunk to the depth of 220 feet from the surface. The openings for about 170 feet down yielded stamp work, but a drift from that point disclosed several masses of a ton or more weight, and all the work below that depth has been in a strong lode from 3 to 4 feet in width, very uniform in size, and with walls very distinct and true. At one point, for a distance of 20 or 30 feet it was as much as 8 feet wide, carrying mass, barrel and stamp copper.

The Cliff Company have commenced the erection of new dwelling houses for their men, on the new road. The new buildings are of good size, and conveniently arranged, with a small plot of ground for a garden attached to each. It is contemplated to build a great many more next season. They have also offered to defray the principal part of the cost of a neat Protestant free church. With all these improvements "Clifton" will be one of the most picturesque and beautiful villages in the State.

The new road to the Cliff mine from Eagle River is so far constructed as to be now in use. Freight can be handled over it at about one-half the cost of transporting by the old road over the hill.

At the Mass mine they have lately uncovered a lode lying to the North of their main vein, which shows remarkably well for regularity, and which we regard as a new feature of great value to the location.

We gather from the "Report of CHAS. T. HARVEY, Esq.," the following facts in relation to the Norwich mine:

At this date the mine is brought up (in the opinion of those in charge) to a proper stage of "advanced opening," and was never in better condition than at present. It is also the general opinion of examiners, that the vein never looked more promising than at present.

Masses are seen in sight in Stope No. 2, 4th level; Stope No. 5, 4th level; Stope No. 2, 3d level; Numbers 5, 6 and 7, 3d level.

The undersigned examined particularly the lode as it appeared in the bottom of 5th level, and can testify that it was extremely rich in barrel and stamp copper. This portion of the mine must wait for the steam power to enable its further progress.

In view of the above facts, the undersigned will be disappointed if the mine does not exhibit this season a material increase over the product of any former year. It is not unreasonable to hope for a yield of, say, 200 tons, (including the product of the Stamp, estimated at 50 tons,) in the year 1856-7. From the best information at hand, the expense of carrying on the mine will be defrayed by the sale of 120 tons, at present market price.

The following statement shows the amount of copper passing the "Canal" from Aug. 30 to Sept. 2:

Steamer *Illinois*.......bbls.	45
Propeller Gen. Taylor.	Pounds.
From Ontonagon to Detroit	26,000
From Ontonagon to Cleveland	[illegible]
From Eagle River to Cleveland	[illegible]
From Portage Lake to Detroit	12,400
From Portage Lake to Cleveland	[illegible]
Schooner Seaman.	Tons.
From Minnesota Mine	[illegible]
From Rockland Mine	[illegible]

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, some scamp or scamps put a large quantity of powder in the shutter-box, in front of the shoe store of a German, in Franklin-avenue, west of the Franklin road, Philadelphia, placing at the same time a slow match to the powder. In a few minutes afterwards it exploded, making a fearful noise, filling the house with smoke, and alarming the inmates and the neighbors. A portion of the front was blown into the street, and the goods in the window scattered about in great confusion.

The Portsmouth Committee, which has in charge the arrangements for the guests at the centennial celebration of the first establishment of a printing press in New-Hampshire, on the 9th of October next, cordially invite printers, editors and publishers throughout the United States, and particularly the Sons of Portsmouth or of New-Hampshire, engaged in any of the various branches pertaining to the printing art; and all others interested. A large number of invitations to persons and societies have been issued.

A woman was arrested in Paterson, N. J., last week, and fined $5 for some offence. She was allowed to go home to fetch the money, but on reaching there, being much excited and wet with the rain, she became sick, and died the next day, and a Coroner's inquest rendered a verdict of death from cholera morbus, superinduced by exposure and excitement. She was a hard-working woman, with a drunken husband, who maltreated her; and it is the opinion of her friends and family that she died of a broken heart.

The Baltimore *American* says: Since the fact of the murderous assault on Loudenslager's hill on Saturday night was made known, most of the street organizers have disappeared from the city, or at least, have not appeared on the streets. On Monday afternoon five left for Philadelphia by one train, and yesterday six more left the city.

NEW-YORK CITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Noticing in your yesterday's morning issue an article recommending the attachment of the English to athletic games and manly sports, and blaming severely the Americans [illegible] their devotion to "[illegible] talk" and "billiards," at the expense of sports requiring bone and muscle, [illegible] your mind of some mistakes, at any rate.

During the whole of your editorial you make not the slightest mention of the American game—that of Base Ball, which have deservedly taken the place of Cricket, its English rival, though the latter has its partisans too, especially in our country towns.

The game of Base Ball is one, when well played, that requires strong bones, tough muscle and sound mind; and no athletic game is better calculated to strengthen the frame and develop a full, broad chest, testing a man's powers of endurance most severely. And if a representative from your office would take the trouble to visit the Ball grounds in Hoboken, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Harlem, or Morrisania, on almost any day in the week—he would there see youths, who, after working at the desk the greater part of the day in hard mental labor are here developing their physical force, and building up for themselves a constitution anything but "feeble and enervated." I will guarantee, that nowhere will you behold more manly forms, deep chests and broad shoulders, [illegible] that a "*short boy*" might envy.

Some of these clubs have members in the prime of life, who rightly value manly exercise as necessary to physical happiness. I have no doubt that some forty-five Clubs (limited to forty members each) could be reckoned up within a mile or two of New-York, that stronghold of "enervated" young men. I can give sixteen from memory, viz:

Knickerbocker, of Ho'ken.	Putnam, of Brooklyn, E. D.
Eagle, of Hoboken.	Continental, of B'klyn, E. D.
Empire, of Hoboken.	Harmony, of Brooklyn, E. D.
Gotham, of Harlem.	Eckford, of Brooklyn, E. D.
Harlem, of Harlem.	Atlantic, of Bedford.
Baltic, of Harlem.	Excelsior, of B'klyn, proper.
Union, of Morrisania.	[illegible], of Astoria.
Pioneer, of Jersey City.	[illegible], of Jersey City.

These Clubs, in a generous spirit of rivalry, frequently challenge each other to a contest of skill, and after seeing these matches reported in your paper, I was the more surprised at the want of credit given.

New-York has its Ball Clubs and Cricket Clubs, its Boat Clubs and its Yacht Clubs—and though they are not so largely entered into as they should be—still I for one protest against your dictum that "New-York youth knows not these enjoyments," referring to manly sports.

Trusting that I have not encroached too much upon your valuable space, I remain,

Yours truly, BASE BALL.

THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1856.

Political.

K. N. ITEMS.

A convention of delegates from every K. N. Council in the City met last night at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, to decide when and where the K. N. City and County Nominating Convention are to meet. Among the K. N. candidates are: For Mayor—Isaac O. Barker, Zophar Mills, John E. [illegible], Alderman John H. Briggs, Alderman [illegible], Gen. Lloyd, James E. Whiting, and Samuel [illegible]. The contest is supposed to be between Barker, [illegible], and Mills. For Corporation Counsel, [illegible]. For City Judge—Judge Capron, Judge [illegible] and Sidney H. Stuart. For Governor of the Alms House—F. C. Wagner, B. F. Pinckney and Louis A. Cohen.

☞ The Twentieth Ward "Americans" have nominated for Councilmen, Fifty-first District, Wm. R. Purdy; Fifty-second District, Josiah K. Mack; Fifty-third District, W. D. Kirchbaum.

☞ Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, we are requested to state, will not be at Delhi on the 30th. He has gone into Pennsylvania. The mass meeting called for that day is postponed to the latter part of October.

French Inundation Fund.

The residue of the funds contributed in the City since the shipment in June last, for the aid of the French sufferers from inundation, is to be sent in the *Arago*, on the 18th of next month. The total of contributions in New-York, for this object, is about $25,000, and more is likely to come in. But after the departure of the *Arago* further contributions will be solicited. Advices from France show that the pressing necessities of the sufferers have been entirely relieved.

☞ At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston and New-York Central Railroad, held in Boston, on Monday, Sept. 22, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward Crane, Charles L. Bartlett, E. B. Grant, Boston, Mass.; G. F. Bergen, E. B. Grant, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. D. Ammidown, William Edward, Southbridge, Mass.; Warren Hunt, Douglass, Mass.; A. G. Lippett, New-London, Conn.

☞ To be launched on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, from the yard of Mr. WESTERVELT, near Greenpoint, the new steamer *Everglade*, for the inside route from Charleston to St. Augustine. The *Everglade* is 170 feet long, 30 feet wide, 8 feet deep. She is about 60 tons burthen.

☞ The following is from the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, dated Brussels, Aug. 31:

"In the streets of Brussels may be seen, from time to time, an old, poorly-clad man, with snow-white hair, a fine, expressive face, and beautiful, intelligent eyes. His black dress coat is threadbare, and his cap so weather-stained that it would be impossible to tell the color of the cloth. His form is bent with gout, and yet he always walks very briskly, cane in hand. Sometimes he has a loaf of bread under his arm, a bottle of beer, or a little butter on a cabbage-leaf. Every time I pass him I bow to him, though personally I do not know him. The man lives in a miserable garret in the Rue du Marais, where there is no fire in the Winter; a poor bed, a few chairs, an old secretary, books and manuscripts, compose his furniture. This man is JOACHIM LELEWEL, now 70 years of age, the most celebrated Polish writer of modern times, who, during the Polish revolution, was Minister of Public Instruction, and since 1833 has lived at Brussels. He *refuses all sympathy*, from friends as well as admirers, but lives in self-imposed poverty, from the scanty income derived from his literary labors. A professorship of history, which the Belgian Government, and afterwards the University, had offered him, he refused to accept. An old lady of noble birth died recently, who esteemed the learned Polish refugee so highly that, though not knowing him personally, she left him a legacy of six hundred francs a year. I don't know whether he has accepted it."

Hudson River Items.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

A shooting affray occurred on Wednesday last at Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, between DANIEL PARMENTER, of Pleasant Valley, in the above county, and a colored man named TALLMAN. It appears that the yearly County Fair is held at Washington Hollow, and PARMENTER went there for the purpose of keeping a stand. TALLMAN came to the stand, and wanted some liquor, when PARMENTER refused giving him any, thinking he had already had enough, when TALLMAN drew a knife and threatened to stab him. PARMENTER drew a double-barreled pistol, and firing both barrels at once the two charges of buckshot entered the head of TALLMAN. It is not expected that he will recover.

ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday last a man named QUIN was badly, and it is feared fatally, injured at the High-street Bridge, Poughkeepsie, by the caving in of a bank of earth. It is feared the unfortunate man's back is broken.

DROWNED.

A fatal accident occurred on Tuesday last to Mr. ALVAH ABRAMS, of Newburg. He had gone down the river for some purpose, and when near Fort Montgomery was accidentally knocked overboard and drowned. Mr. ABRAMS was a steady and industrious man. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

A distressing accident occurred on the 18th inst., in a coal pit, in Limetown, Washington County, Pa., by which two men and a boy were instantly killed, and two others seriously if not fatally injured. The foul air in the pit, it appears, ignited from some cause or other, while the men were at work within it, and an explosion ensued, which resulted in the death of JOHN HUGHES and son and DAVID ASHCRAFT. Two brothers, named SAMUEL and THOMAS [illegible], were seriously injured, but were taken out alive, and are now in a fair way of recovery. HUGHES leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his fate. His little son who was killed with him, was aged about eleven years, and was a very interesting boy. ASHCRAFT also leaves a family.

The New-Orleans *Delta* learns that Red River has dammed up its own mouth, and makes its way to the Gulf through Atchafalaya Bayou. There is no doubt that this was the former course of the stream, and at one time it never touched the Mississippi, but pursued the course which it has now resumed, emptying into the Gulf far to the west of the Mississippi. The Red River is now low, and it remains to be seen whether, when full, it will not reopen the outlet to the Mississippi.

Baltimore has a Catholic population of upwards of 60,000.

[illegible]

Fellow-Citizens: A large part of this meeting is composed of the farmers and mechanics of Dutchess. Poughkeepsie is filled with the signs of manufacturing industry, and the county is divided into rich and well cultivated farms. A more pleasing example of a mechanical and agricultural society cannot be found. Nature has been bountiful to profusion, and man has taken advantage of the bounty. From the place where we stand, the [illegible] is one of unequaled beauty. The [illegible] the great gates of the Highlands [illegible] the long ridge of hills on either side, the cultivated slopes, the rich green meadows, the orchards, the lawns, the dwellings interspersed, all help to form one of the most beautiful pictures on which the eye anywhere can rest. Follow the river up or down, and the picture is repeated with infinite variations. You may begin at the great City by the sea, and sail northward to the capital of the State, and you will see on every side the marvelous results of free labor—large towns, thriving villages, heavily laden vessels, busy factories, fertile farms, and most finished landscapes. Go now to another State—one of the old thirteen which stood side by side with New-York in the days of the Revolution. Go to Virginia. Stand upon the banks of her great river. You see a different picture—one which nature has painted fair, but which man has neglected. You see there plantations of thousands of acres, instead of farms of hundreds; planters instead of farmers, and slaves instead of free laborers. Which do you prefer? Which constitutes the happiest, the most intelligent, the most prosperous community? After contemplating these two different pictures, consider what is now passing in a Territory of this Republic. Man is there contending with man, and brother with brother, in one of the most ferocious wars of which history furnishes an example, to establish one or the other of these systems—the system of New-York or the system of Virginia. This war is waged by intruders from Missouri, and the federal office holders and federal army against the settlers. All our people are spectators, or I might rather say actors; for since the election must decide the question, all must take part with one side or the other. Consider then what is to be the result of this contest. Consider the different fate of Kansas, whether she have one or the other of these systems. She cannot have both. Nothing is more certain than that. There cannot be plantations with slaves and also farms with free laborers. The law of man's nature forbids it. No nation ever yet saw the same, will ever see it so long as man continues to be what he is. In settling the fate of Kansas, one of these two conditions must be chosen. We say that it is better for the Territory that the system of farms and free laborers should be adopted; better also for the country, and better for you, the free farmers and mechanics of the North.

First—It is better for the Territory. Make a comparison of the Free and the Slave States. Take the most prosperous Free State, New-York, and compare it with the most prosperous Slave State, Georgia. Take the oldest Free State, Massachusetts, and compare it with the oldest Slave State, Virginia. Compare the schools of each, the proportion of persons who can read and write, the relative density of population, the relative wealth, the relative industry, the number of books written in each, the number of newspapers, the number of patents, and the immense superiority of Freedom over Slavery is manifest. I have been informed by a person who has examined the subject, that more patents were granted to the citizens of New-York alone, during the last year, than have been granted to the citizens of all the Slave States during the whole period since the organization of the Government, and that none has ever yet been granted to citizens of Arkansas.

Second—It is better, also, for the country that Kansas should have free institutions. Whatever promotes the happiness or increases the prosperity of any of the States, promotes the happiness and increases the prosperity of the Union; for the happiness and prosperity of the whole are but the sum of the happiness and prosperity of the different parts. If Maryland had been a Free State, how much richer and better cultivated, more prosperous and powerful would she now have been! How much more would she have contributed to the wealth and strength of the Union!

Third—It is better also for you, the free farmers and mechanics of the North. Your children do not all remain on the old homesteads—they will emigrate, seeking homes in the West. You and they have ever looked upon our free Territories as the future homes, if not of yourselves, yet of your children or their descendants.

But if you do not keep the Territory of Kansas free, you cannot keep it for yourselves or them. The point now which I desire to impress upon your attention, is this: that while it is so desirable for every reason, that Kansas should remain free, as it was solemnly declared to be the law of 1820, the party which supports BUCHANAN is striving to force Slavery upon it against the wishes of the people of the Territory. This point I think can be made clear—proven indeed—by evidence which would prove any fact in a court of justice. The position that the people of Kansas are against Slavery, is established by three facts:

1. The several invasions of the Missouri borderers to fill the ballot boxes with spurious votes in favor of Slave institutions. If the inhabitants were against Slavery, there could be no motive to bring in other voters.

2. A great majority of the people cast their votes for Mr. REEDER, as delegate to Congress, on the ground that he was for making Kansas a Free State.

3. The people have actually formed a Constitution (that of Topeka) which prohibits Slavery.

The position that the party of Mr. BUCHANAN is seeking to force Slavery upon the Territory is established by several facts. I do not now enter into the merits of the Kansas act, though I think it can be shown, both by the intrinsic character of the act and by the circumstances under which it was introduced and passed, that the purpose of its authors was the establishment of Slavery. But that I pass by, and I assume for the present that though the introduction of the bill was an act of insanity, yet that it was really designed to give the people of the Territory the right to admit or exclude Slavery, as they pleased; and assuming that, I assert that the subsequent conduct of Mr. BUCHANAN's party, or, perhaps I should say, of its leaders, shows as plainly as words can express that they mean to keep Slavery there. These are my reasons: The first and only body claiming to be a Legislature, was chosen, not by the settlers of Kansas, but by the people of Missouri. This is proved so clearly since the investigation of the Committee of the House of Representatives that I do not know that anybody now ventures to deny it. The body thus chosen passed certain acts to establish and continue Slavery, and these were so harsh in their character as to be revolting and infamous. The executive officers, who, if anybody, were to put these laws in force and the judges who were to administer them, if they were to be administered at all, were all appointed by the President and removable at his will. As yet the President and his Governors and judges all declare that this Legislature was legal, and that these laws must be obeyed and enforced. Even the newly appointed Governor, just heralded as the messenger of peace, sent to introduce legal order into the Territory, declares that he will enforce these laws with all the power of the government. *The issue is this, neither more nor less:* These laws and that Legislature were rightful and valid, or they were wrongful and void. *If the former, Slavery is now in the Territory, and will not be got out of it;* if the latter it is wicked and perverse to endeavor to uphold and enforce them. *That they are in no sense the expression of the will of the people of Kansas,* and have never been sanctioned by them is too clear to be questioned.

We have, then, an Administration seeking by every means in its power to force upon the unwilling inhabitants *odious laws, establishing and perpetuating Slavery,* the offspring of a usurping body, aliens from its soil, made by aliens and representing aliens. It [illegible] for its authority than if you [illegible] your votes from New-York, and thereby [illegible]. *It is idle to talk of regularities or* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Administration to get Slavery out of Kansas before the election and session of a new Council in 1858. Are you willing to trust the chances of the election for that year, after Slavery has been three years established in the Territory, property invested in slaves, the discussion of the right of Slavery forbidden, free emigration impeded, if not stopped, and all the influence of the Administration exerted, as it is now, by themselves and through the general government? Imagine, however, against probability, that a free Assembly and a free Council are chosen for 1858, and that they pass a law repealing the slave laws. Are you sure that a Governor appointed by Mr. BUCHANAN under the strong Pro-Slavery influences which will surround him, will sanction such a law?—and if he does not, it must be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses. Are you willing to risk the fate of Kansas on such a contingency? Will it be said that Congress will repeal the obnoxious laws? This is more hopeless even than the other. You know the struggle in the last session to abolish some of them, and that it failed entirely. The House of Representatives attempted it, but the Senate resolutely refused unless the repeal were accompanied with a condition that a State constitution should be formed by a Convention chosen after the process of expulsion of the Free settlers had been going on for months, without submitting the Constitution to the people for their ratification. You know, also, that a provision in the Army bill prohibiting the President from using the army in execution of these odious laws, was rejected over and over again by the Senate, and finally lost in the House of Representatives—all the Buchanan and nearly all the Fillmore men voting against it. You will recollect, also, that in order to relieve the question from the embarrassment of other matter, Mr. TRUMBULL brought forward, in the Senate, a single bill for the repeal, and that that was promptly laid upon the table. All schemes for the repeal of any one of these laws were thus totally lost. But if they had succeeded, they would have accomplished little towards the exclusion of Slavery or the pacification of the Territory. No person of any influence on the Buchanan side, and none, so far as I am aware on Mr. FILLMORE's, ever proposed to declare the Legislature illegal or to rescind the law of Slavery. No, fellow citizens, there is no hope of the peaceful solution of the question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas but in the result of this election. If Mr. BUCHANAN is elected, the present usurping Legislature of Kansas and all its abominable laws, are to be supported by the whole power of the Federal Government. This Legislature and these laws have already introduced Slavery, and to drive it out, if the Republican Party is defeated, will be harder work than any that has been performed in this generation; for with Slavery already admitted, with laws which punish as felony all questions of its rightful admission, with an elective franchise adjusted so as to serve the Missouri borderers and repel the free settlers, with freemen driven into exile, and others excluded from entrance, it will be next to a miracle to get a free Constitution.

No hope remains to them, I am persuaded, and no peace to the country, but in the success of the Republican party, the election of Mr. FREMONT, and the repudiation by a new Administration of the Legislature which the ruffians of the border elected, and the laws which these usurping legislators went through the forms of enacting.

At the conclusion of Mr. FIELD's remarks, President FOWLER addressed the meeting. The very best feeling prevailed throughout. The glee club of Rhinebeck and Mr. ATHERTON favored us with beautiful songs.

You may put Old Dutchess down for a large majority for FREMONT over both the other candidates.

Reply of Gov. Winston, of Alabama, to Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 30, 1856.

SIR: It was not my purpose, in returning the Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to engage in a discussion with you on the subject matter of those Resolves, nor on the merits or demerits of African Slavery as it exists in the Southern States of this confederacy. It would be profitable to neither party, as I conceived, to do so. Considering recent exhibitions of belles-lettres vituperation, made by high dignitaries of the State of Massachusetts, it would be an act of rash presumption in me to accept a controversy of words and epithets with your Excellency. The contest would be too unequal. It would not even amuse those who take an interest in such exhibitions. Were I to consult my own self-respect, the dignity of my official position, and, perhaps, the better judgment of my constituents, I should not now notice your elaborate communication, in reply to my brief note; but let your remarks be added without comment, to that great volume of detraction which Massachusetts is so fond of bestowing upon the Southern States. Silence on my part would, however, in all probability, be misconstrued by you; you would not appreciate the motives which dictated such a policy. My object in writing at all, in returning the offensive Resolves, was simply, and as briefly as possible, to make known to you the fact that the Resolutions from Massachusetts were considered offensive, insulting, and, in my opinion, untrue in point of fact—(any Resolutions from the same source on the subject of negro servitude, are so)—and to request that you would desist from sending like insults in the future. The action of the Alabama Legislature was in accordance with the course which I pursued, and the sentiments of that body in unison with those which I expressed to your Excellency. I have since had ample assurance that the course pursued has been fully approved by the people of this sovereignty.

The intention of insult did not originate in the return of the Resolves, but in their conception. Indeed, the distance between Massachusetts and Alabama, in the estimation of the former, is so immeasurably great, that no insult could pass from the latter which could be felt by the people of a State whose chief excellence consists in the fact that they feel that they "are not as other men."

You avow your intention to continue to forward similar Resolutions which may be adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The passage and transmission of such Resolves hereafter is a matter for your consideration. The offensive expression of the opinions of the Legislature on the subject of African Slavery, can be construed by us only as bullying insults, involving no responsibility; and I can return such documents with the same pleasure you may find in forwarding them.

I pass by your libellous tirade on the baneful influences of Slavery, as the rehearsal of a stale calumny, phrased, a shriek for liberty. I cannot but admire your candor, however, when in one sentence you say—"we readily acknowledge we have neither the power nor the purpose to interfere with Slavery where in the confederated States, under local laws, it exists"—and in the next sentence you profess to expect to "eradicate it from every Christian community." You play the prophet in announcing it to be God's purpose to set the slave free. We feel relieved, however, in the belief that we have yet seen no cause to induce the conclusion that the Almighty has made you a special messenger to announce His will, or that He has made the people of Massachusetts His instrument to carry that will into execution.

I have no disposition to play upon words with your Excellency. The word *nullify* is not of recent origin or practical application. Whether a Southern State did propose to nullify or not is nothing to the matter now in hand. *The question is,* has the State of Massachusetts a law upon her statute books, practically nullifying a law of the United States passed for the *protection of the Southern slave-owner?*

The fidelity of Massachusetts to the obligations of the Constitution is to be found chiefly in words, not *in her acts.* Without assuming to myself the province of a judicial tribunal to decide questions for the *State of Massachusetts, I had supposed that I enjoyed* the privilege of expressing an opinion on the constitutionality of any law, when I felt it to be my duty to speak of it as a matter affecting or interfering with the rights of the people of Alabama; and especially did I think that I enjoyed that privilege—(notwithstanding the arrogant assumption of so much excellence as is continually manifested by Massachusetts)—when alluding to the Resolves of a State hostile to the institution of Slavery, which is guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States—even though the Supreme Court may not have had occasion to decide the question, and though I should express an opinion differing from that of the Governor and the Council of Massachusetts [illegible] State.

The good taste of [illegible] has ever been questioned; [illegible] you have done, is seldom exhibited. The claims of this State to high considerations of patriotism I leave to others to settle. Were you not blinded by an overweening conceit, apparent to the rest of mankind, a comparison between what Massachusetts was and is—a contrast of her great men and patriots with those who now fill their places—would be enough to cover you with confusion.

The anxiety your Excellency displays—or, rather, the manner in which you are exercised—about the outrages and murders in Kansas, is rather too [illegible] to be much appreciated. One would suppose your duty was more particularly to see the law [illegible] in your own State. It is possible that your "labor of love" might find "verge and scope enough" within your own borders, and all your solicitude be [illegible] directed to home affairs. [illegible]

Doubtless your want of faithfulness to the obligations of the compact of the Union finds much relief in abuse of President PIERCE, for attempting to have the laws enforced and the rights of all maintained. [illegible]

[illegible] The cool assurance of the assertion that our fathers [illegible] a third of a century ago, by a solemn national compact, [illegible] forever, the Territory of Kansas, or had the power to do so, is [illegible]. The truth of history will show you that the country was slave territory when it was acquired—not only without your assistance, but in spite of your opposition—as are all the acquisitions of territory have been, over which you assume to exercise unrestrained and absolute control. We can only account for such an assertion by the charitable conclusion in this, as in other matters of difference, that your Excellency is gifted with a most fertile imagination and a faulty recollection of political history.

You announce to us that you do not intend to permit the people of the South to carry their property into the Territory of Kansas, the soil of "which is a portion of your birthright and inheritance." Perhaps the laws of primogeniture may invest Massachusetts with a "birthright" not common to the States of the Federal Union, and give you power to say to us, "Give place—we are better than you." But, until I see such laws in a different light from what I have yet seen them, I shall not so believe. By purchase and by conquest, with Southern money, Southern valor and Southern blood, we have acquired rights which we expect to maintain, and be deterred from asserting, in despite of all the fanatical resolves or reckless assumptions of superiority in the Legislature or people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is with you to push your course of hostility to extremity, and to enjoy the consequences thereof. Our people have been "patient and long suffering." They may, however, some day, conclude that "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue."

Your mental acuteness has enabled you to make a discovery that I was not aware of at the time of writing, viz.: that the paper on which I wrote was of Massachusetts manufacture. Unfortunately for us, it is true, that by the unjust operations of the revenue laws of the Federal Government, we are forced to buy many inferior articles of Massachusetts manufacture, to the encouragement of your capital, and to the injury of our industry. Alabama is indebted to Massachusetts for nothing that she does not pay for, but detraction and slander. Your Excellency has, doubtless, been able to form a reasonable estimate of the profits made on the paper. If so, it may be of future advantage to your Excellency to consider the probability of a loss to your constituents of those Southern customers who, by the unequal laws of trade, are made dependent upon you for so many articles of manufacture and commerce. The time may not be so distant as you suppose, when, as a people, we may become indignant at long-continued wrong, and resolve to deny ourselves the privilege of being indebted to your manufacturers and shop-keepers for anything but their unkindness. I shall welcome the day as one of honor and independence; and shall rejoice in any self-denial that may, for a time, follow such an act of patriotism.

I find your Excellency not in misapprehending my meaning. I did not allude to the fact that one of the Senators of your State in Congress had declined an invitation to personal combat. I referred to the fact that high officials of the State of Massachusetts deny personal accountability for words considered offensive and false—both when applied to individuals and States—and attempt to shield themselves behind that Constitution to the obligations of which they pay no attention, save when it suits their purposes, but have for themselves a "higher law"—and that the position taken by such officials was indorsed and approved by the people of Massachusetts, as shown by their various public acts and resolutions. Such being the case, I conceived that those who repudiated accountability for insults, should be careful not to offer offence. Your dissertation on dueling has, therefore, no application. There is a law in this State against dueling, but the citizen is not *sworn* to observe the law; State officers are for the time for which they are elected to hold office.

I presume that State officers are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States in Massachusetts. The people of Alabama can properly appreciate your professions of kindness, and your desire for "a return of a fraternal spirit and good will," while assailing their institutions and maligning their character. Alabama has at no time, in any manner, interfered with the affairs of the people of Massachusetts by Legislative resolves, or otherwise. With our civil or moral obligations you have no concern; and future interference with either, though accompanied with expressions of brotherly love, will be resented as unprovoked insult.

For myself, I hope the time is near at hand when the people of Alabama, and the South, may be prepared to treat your fanatical interference with our affairs in such a manner as to show Massachusetts the position she would occupy without the profitable connection she has heretofore enjoyed with African Slavery.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. WINSTON.

To His Excellency, HENRY J. GARDNER, Governor of Massachusetts.

Charles Sumner.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Commercial Journal.

CRESSON, ALLEGHANY MT., Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.

The world seems to have resolved itself into a "Vigilance Committee," to watch the man, CHARLES SUMNER. CONFUCIUS says, "How shall a man be concealed? How shall a man be concealed?" The boundaries of personal influence it is impossible to fix, as persons are organs of moral or *supernatural force.*" Consequently the intellectually strong, and morally good man, becomes a precious property of the earth, and all men must follow and gaze upon him. Rats and weasels readily obscure themselves, but it requires a heavenly body thoroughly to occultate a heavenly body. It would appear that the Massachusetts Senator cannot hide himself—cannot rest in the shade, even for a weary hour, unmolested.

Humanity has found in him a great eye to see her troubles and tortures, her needs and ailments; has found in him a great heart to feel her sorrows and sympathise with her sufferings, and withal, a great tongue to speak grandly her wants and woes; in all a great heroic soul to represent and report her to the universe, and she now claims him as her own. He has opened his lips, and lo! it is committed forever; no rest but pain and toil; he must now stand for right and justice, for truth and manhood, for mercy and love. Sick and weary he retires to the sea, but he cannot escape his shadow, much less the substance that is in him; faces of friendship and love greet him everywhere, and countenances of hate scowl upon him. He goes to obscure places, solitary mountains, when straightway the good, the generous, and the just seek him without the divining rod, and find him as by an instinct of the soul. Even the hyenas and wolves that are on his track scent him in the air, and invade his seclusion.

There is not a stately and imposing city sheet, not country eight-by-ten newspaper, with its rye-straw squeaking, but feels that it *must* have a word, a paragraph, a curse or a blessing for this man.

One moment political venom springs its rattle, and, like the reptile with that interesting appendage, says, look out! I am going to use my sharpest fangs; at another, a deep sob of world-wide sympathy, tender as a mother's love, wells up from the great heart of humanity articulated in words that men cannot soon forget. Again stupidity and sin, rabid and insane, make a descent upon him with harpy claws, carrying filth and pollution, whilst genius and enthusiasm, freedom and virtue, offer at his feet the flowers of faith and love from that aromatic and eternal spring whose undying freshness blooms only in the human heart. To the critical observer, a certain *geographic* tinge characterizes the inquiries and statements concerning him. South of the old, now obsolete and cobweb line, once supposed, and hoped by the faithful, to be a Chinese wall, or dam of resistance to the aggression of Cossack power, there is a twaddle that "Possum" is the order of the day "*for political purposes*" "on a tall coast bobbing for whales," fishing for wordly sympathy by an appeal to the excruciated sensibilities of christendom over an outrage, which the meanest devil in the drunkenness of guilt would blush to think of perpetrating in pandemonium hell. Whilst in the North, a sad and earnest solicitude is felt, that a star may be missed from Heaven, that the earth may *lose a king, that the brain and tongue which* have held listening Senates mute, may themselves be mute forever. One moment it is heralded to the world that an intelligent physician has intimated that "*softening of the brain* has occurred, revealed by *paralysis of the nerves, with suffering for years* perhaps, permanent disorganization being likely to supervene." Again his enemies mockingly assert that he "looks well," "has a good appetite," "rides on horseback and walks," "altogether seems well, why is he not in his seat in the Senate?" Insults, brutal and insane, innuendoes equally empty and absurd, come. It seems bitter then, illustrious Senator, to be so sadly misunderstood, to be so wickedly misrepresented,—thy head battered, thy spinal cord deranged, thy muscles infirm, thy gait tottering, thou art the recipient of blessings and curses, prayers and maledictions, hopes and despairs, oratorical flourishes and august denunciations. All this upon a head recently ornamented with bloody gashes for "Free-Soil and Free Speech," now happily crowned with L. L. D.'s of learned institutions, with benedictions of the good and true in all lands, radiant with the glory of a captured world, and the laurels of everlasting fame.

Nemesis is no fable; she dares not sleep, but walks the earth perpetually, sooner or later overtaking recreant sinners. Already the clouds lower and the swift-rushing vengeance of heaven flashes from the North. The precious blood, the *first* to *stain the* floor of an American Senate, from the veins of an innocent and now immortal martyr of Freedom, cries aloud. In [illegible] sacred drops, brutally shed from a band of [illegible] and genius, whose only crime was that it loved much, loved wisdom, and dared to speak his rights, [illegible] a ruthless Cadmus has sown a crop of dragon-teeth, and the harvest shall be reaped in a whirlwind of desolation. Some four weeks since [illegible] CHARLES SUMNER arrived at the Alleghany Mountains in Pennsylvania, under advice of Dr. CASPAR WISTAR, of Philadelphia, who suggested mountain air, rest and repose, with pure water, and the great sanitary force of change of climate. The first impression of his arrival at Cresson was that of a pale and suffering face, with a certain sunken, *gone look* as that of a man who had been reduced by some great general derangement, as of an "essential fever," severe local disease, or threatened organic alteration, of some important tissue or organ, and was still struggling with [illegible] destroying powers. A special examination resulted in the following estimate of the case: Subject [illegible] in the full zenith of manhood. General [illegible] condition, [illegible] vital powers even exuberant, [illegible] temperament, nervous, bilious, with some tinge of [illegible]phatic. Weight with plenum of physical forces, [illegible] pounds avoirdupois. Height 6 feet 2 inches. [illegible] pulse 60, with great masculine power, walk [illegible] miles without fatigue, enduring physical exertion [illegible] play. Habits temperate and regular, not to say [illegible] abstemious, and active. At the time of the vandal attack [illegible] highly morbid, by over-work, severe [illegible] concentrating [illegible] the mind bent upon one single purpose, even [illegible] of an [illegible] an intellectual effort [illegible]. In this [illegible] loss of sleep for nights in succession, finishing delivery of speech, which occupied two days of Herculean struggle, work of the Titans, whose record is now *sacred into the planet.* Inevitable result, brain [illegible] exhausted, [illegible] force and [illegible] nervous power, having flashed forth life, fire, and light enough to galvanize a world, and startle the skeleton forms of dead Barbarians into a ghastly stampede, the result of whose exasperation was the perpetration of a foul whose transcendent [illegible] and brutality will [illegible] the world for a thousand years. In this condition comes the assault. This exhausted and debilitated head, becomes the recipient of sundry and divers felonious blows of a [illegible] called gutta-percha. Immediate result, a number of severe cuts, lacerated and contused gashes, of the scalp, and periosteum over the whole arch of the cranium, crushing, stunning bruises of bones of the skull, the walls of the brain battered, almost to fracture or concussion, some of which the books record in numbers from slightest causes, *leaving out direct blows of clubs,* &c. Result of attack, instant prostration with unconsciousness, savage shock of whole cerebro-spinal axis, loss of blood from numerous wounds, a condition regarded by a representative of the Faculty in the "Great Capitol," to be of no account, akin "*cuts healing*" readily in healthy men. Was a general estimate of all the features of the case made *at the time,* under the light of science, and a critical analysis of an *ingenious and disinterested* physician who felt the high and solemn duties of his profession paramount to all other earthly considerations? Was the general condition of the subject noticing at *the time?* In certain states of the body, the prick of a pin, or sting of a wasp *has caused death.* Contused and lacerated wounds of the scalp are always regarded by physicians with solicitude under any circumstances, all *elements of the* case being favorable, and are not *treated generally* by the enlightened [illegible], it also being a law of surgery that punctured wounds of the scalp whether made by assassins' daggers or surgeons' needles, are *dangerous.* And yet it appears the case was *dispatched and disposed of* as one of no gravity or failure no *seriousness of character,* "*small cuts* of the head" soon to be healed. *Without surgical acumen,* or supernatural sharpness, what would *common sense* say of the case? It sees a skull battered with a club to total suspension of the consciousness of the man, its contents in a state of extreme nervous erethism, worked *by over work,* in a state of *absolute exhaustion* from morbid vigilance through nights of sleepless tossing and agony; in short, *a brain on fire,* and this being the part of the body at *that time* fearfully *predisposed to disease* and wholly *incapable* of resistance to any agency of destruction and death, leaving out clubs of assassins. The result to be expected, indeed inevitable from the efficiency of causes at work, arrived in due process of the laws of nature. Erysipelatous inflammation of scalp, painful elaboration of pus, with constitutional symptoms of an irritated type, assisted happily by the scientific sewing and collodion applications *confining said pus* in the cuts which were expected to heal by *first intention* and to be of no concernment. In the meantime the *surrounding portion* of integuments become involved in inflammatory action, "extending down upon the neck," *requiring removal of sutures and evacuation of pus,* even *necessitating the puncturing of separate sacks.* Beneath this *boiling and reeking* surface, separated by a thin plate of contused bone, existed a weary, exhausted human brain, of a highly delicate, excitable and refined organization, the *whole mass of which* had been *shocked almost to concussion,* by *reiterated blows of a club,* and from *this condition, recovery in a few days was prognosticated.* As in such temperaments is usual, and from such *injuries,* there is slow recuperative action, the case becomes *tediously protracted* from the conspiracy of causes, *all* the *inevitable result of the nature of things;* hence the origin of the small fig-leaf formula of Possum, to cover the ghastly nakedness of the most brutal attempt at murder on the records of malefactors, and promulgated by men, who have damned themselves, by an indorsement of *a crime* "abhorrent to God and the enemies of God," and which now stands a derisive insult to humanity, and the record of a SATANIC effort at the eternal postponement of the coming kingdom of Jesus the Christ.

Another point of interest to the advocates of the Possum hypothesis, was the *season of the year* and the *Souther climate,* the subject being a Northern man, readily enervated by excessive *heat* and the irritability and *debility* consequent. This was of course also extremely favorable to speedy recovery; in *itself a sufficient cause to kill without the assistance of blows.* The body seeming slow to act in the rebuilding process, the friends and physician advise change of air, scene, &c., &c. First, removal to sea shore, *virtually no change* as he was still in a heated atmosphere, irritating and enervating him, *habitat being the same.* Next movement was advised to the Alleghany Mountains, three thousand *feet* above the sea, with its quietude and coolness, perfect air, and water. Condition on arrival as already adverted to. Countenance, with an expression of solitude, sunken and depressed power, lips pale anaemiac, *blood evidently weakened,* pulse 50 to 60 in repose but *extremely feeble.* The muscles soft and flabby, general weight greatly reduced, the man exhausted by a walk of a few hundred yards. The subject evinced an *irregular and uncertain* action of the locomotive organs, each step requiring a positive *effort of will,* the motion withal, being executed defectively. Upon examination found *external wounds* or scalp cuts, and bruises, healed, but with remaining *injected redness* of surrounding surrounding surface. Soon discovered that every intellectual effort was followed by a "*sense of weight* and soreness in the brain, a throbbing or feeling of blows" on the same; that muscular motion was performed with irregularity and pain, the limbs giving way, with oppressive sense of weakness referable finally *to* the loins. The spinal-cord is a prolongation of the anatomical element of the brain, and liable to its injuries and diseases from identity of life or physiological laws. What shall be said of this constantly recurring "weight on the brain," what of this tottering gait and troubled muscular motion, *morbid vigilance,* and *general nervous irritation?*

In the commonest books of the profession, among the enumerated causes of brain congestions, and arachnitis, are "*blows on the head, protracted mental application,*" &c., &c. In this case was there *congestion* or positive *inflammation* in its first stages of acute determination? If not, why this constant reference of symptoms to the head upon any action of brain, demanded incipient or threatened paraplegia. The cause of paraplegia may either exist as a *lesion* of *brain,* or "*spinal marrow,*" from irritation inducing an increased afflux of blood by *the local excitement* occasioned by *any injury* of sufficient magnitude.

The evidence was that the desk was uprooted, torn from screw fastenings to the floor, in the violent agonising struggles of the club-beaten Senator. The *loins* were the point of the great resolution of forces in this effort. Why the constant reference of trouble to the loins;—the pain, the instinctive application of his hands to that part of his body, the weakness and inability for a long time to mount a horse or rise from a chair without an arrested action of muscles. In that fearful struggle of a powerful man, under the instinct of self-preservation, what was done? Beside the crushing blows, what straining and injury of other parts, did the chained man suffer in his ineffectual writhings? The arms and loins are great dynamic points of the human form, and decide the relative strength of men. What means the *protracted weakness* of the loins in this case? The desk was uprooted and the loins are sore. Common sense sees it all. As many weeks had passed before the arrival of the case at "Alleghany Mountain Health Institute," after the attack in the Senate, and when the *acute symptoms* had subsided, and the trouble half-veiled sequelæ, with serious and threatening aspects appeared, from the nature of the case, the treatment to be pursued must principally address points of general consideration, or having reference to the restoration of the *general health of the subject.* This then was obvious by the clear indication of the case, bearing in mind a few common aphorisms of the healing art, having *application to the case.* "*Another cause of congestion* is an over-excitement of vessels. It is well known that after a part *has been inflamed,* the vessels often remain dilated, but *without the positive signs of inflammation.* But we may trace *the production and consequences of congestion* apart from inflammation." (WILLIAMS' Pathology.) "*When the circulation is feeble* and the tone of the vessels weak, the causes of congestion operate more readily, and more permanently, than when the circulation is more vigorous;—yet these congestive affections are often mistaken for inflammation." Again,—"It must be borne in mind that congestion from whatever causes, when it lasts long, may so weaken the vessels by *over-distension,* as to continue after their original cause has ceased to operate. "Thus, congestion of brain and lungs induced by different causes remain *after the causes are removed.*" Again—"the treatment of congestions must depend partly on the nature of their site, but principally upon the cause which occasions them, their stage, length of duration, &c. &c." If there be no plethora and the congestion be owing to *irritation only,* then *general depletion* is not only unnecessary, but injurious, enfeebling the system and *weakening those efforts* by which the congestion would *naturally be relieved.*" (BARLOW.) To assist these same sanitary "efforts" that would naturally relieve, has been the whole effort of the Mountain. General intonation and exaltation of the great recuperative powers of the body, falling back upon the integrity of life of alimentary tissues and organs has been the whole treatment of the case. This of course included the health and life of the blood, and the restoration of the tone of the *whole system* to its normal state. Absolute repose of brain was enjoined, that being the *seat of morbid determination,* all intense action of the special function of that organ being forbidden, of course including arrestation of wrathful flashings and generation of Philippic lightnings for the demolition of Southern Salamanders. Quiet of heart and brain was secured, the great vital organs brought to a state of rest and *vegetative recreation;*—tissues and organs being left to develop and reproduce themselves under the guidance of their special life powers, as the potato is grown in the soil, or the chick in the egg. Intonation, vitalization of structure, under the healing influence of Mountain water, Mountain air, elevation above the sea and consequent change of climate, was the leading indication and formula of cure.

When the patient regained strength sufficient, that was assisted by gentle, passive exercise in the open air, horseback rides through the shady recesses of the mountain forests, remaining in the open air as long as could be borne. At first the exercise upon the horse was endured with great fatigue, a ride of a few miles exhausting to painful weariness. As strength was gradually restored, these rides were prolonged, until at length rides of sixteen miles and more were achieved, with but little fatigue. [illegible] his [illegible] few weeks of mountain influences are, however, quite wonderful, and full of promise that the nearly-destroyed Senator will soon be restored to his original strength and perfection of physical nature. His blood is renovated and enriched, his brain almost "as sound as a silver bell," his muscles have tone, he rides a spirited horse for miles and hours, reads with a force and enjoyment every fresh book, including the Book of Nature around him, organizes all issues in legislative halls that refer to Freedom, and his dreams of Progress seem almost rabid and wicked on the question of Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Thought, Freedom of Men, and especially intense on the Freedom of Kansas.

With his returning strength he has become impatient, is troublesome to control, resists the dominion of his doctor, is rampant and full of impulse to action, and unconscious of any remaining defect of body, would rush into the heat of battle to *do or die.*

As he can no longer be "cabined, cribbed and confined," demanding with vehemence that the hobbles must be detached from his limbs, his exile in the wilderness ended at an end. May the just and the good protect and defend him, and whithersoever he may wander, may the Infinite in Love overshadow him.

And now the Mountain waves to him a kind but sad farewell. Hereafter in the heat of debate, in the time which tries his soul, may he feel the Mountain's everlasting rocks beneath his feet; may its cool, delicious air bathe his brow; may the roar of its forests mingle with his voice, and the thousand harmonies of wood, wind and rivulet attune his lips.

R. M. S. JACKSON.

True Conservatism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the course of my "travels" during the past month I have met several men, of intelligence and right principle, who are firm in their adherence to Mr. FILLMORE because of his *conservative principles,* as they call them.

They are or were Whigs, and because Mr. FILLMORE was once elected to the Vice-Presidency by the old Whig Party they think he will serve the country more in accordance with their views than either of the other candidates.

I have found this the argument urged by his friends: "MILLARD FILLMORE is not an *ultraist,* not a *sectional* man, no rabid Abolitionist, but truly conservative in principle and action."

Now, I contend that the Republican Party is the one for these and all conservative men to attach themselves to. Its platform, its design, the known character of its leading men, all entitle it to this appellation—conservatism.

It contemplates—in the event of success—no crusade upon Southern institutions as they now exist; no bullying attempt to force the South to yield their rights and submit to Northern rule or dictation. Unless I have very much mistaken the spirit and intent of the Republican Party, nothing of this kind is desired. Neither, on the one hand, is it designed to sacrifice the interests of the South; nor, on the other, will it ever consent to prove recreant to those of the North.

Its support will be extended to North and South alike, securing to the one the quiet possession of its fondly cherished "peculiar institution," and defending the other from unjust encroachment and aggressive violence; holding back each division of the nation from the unnatural contest in which they are now engaged, as the ruling head of a family restrains by equal authority two rash members of his household who are bent on a quarrel.

Now, this is the office of a conservative party, and such is the policy of that party whose nominee is JOHN C. FREMONT—a man whose history proves him fully equal to the emergency. We want no "sectional" President. Away with the idea! It is absurd. No man is fit to be President who is wholly committed to North or South in their separate interests.

Mr. BUCHANAN, unfortunately for his hopes in the coming election, has identified himself inseparably with a platform whose principles are repugnant to the whole North, consequently we do not want him for our highest executive officer. Mr. FILLMORE has endeavored to be more wary, but his strong reluctance to oppose the South in any matter of importance in which they were interested, as demonstrated by the past; his suspicious silence as to his views and intended action on many great matters, together with his avowed sympathy with those disunionists who say, "Unless we can carry our point, we will dissolve the Union," (*vide* speeches at Albany and Rochester,) certainly render *him* unfit for that high station.

There remains fortunately another candidate—JOHN C. FREMONT—a man not committed to North or South, against whom all the darts which envy, malice, and party prejudice have been able to invent, have been hurled harmlessly, and who stands fearlessly on a platform of *right* and justice, his principles of integrity and perseverance known to the world. He is not a sectional man. His own ineradicable views of justice will never allow him to advance the interests of any section of the country at the expense of any other. His own words are: "If I am elected to the high office to which your partiality has nominated me, I shall endeavor to administer the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution," &c., securing their just rights to all. Under such an Administration, and only such, will the nation prosper, will peace, internal and external, be preserved, and mere private interests be forgotten in the one common aim of promoting our nation's prosperity.

A CONSERVATIVE FREMONT MAN.

The Lester North American Split—Note from One who Knows Something.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Friday, Sept. 26, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive it stated, at the late Rochester North American Convention, on the authority of C. EDWARDS LESTER, as published in the New-York *Tribune,* that a bargain was entered into between the North Americans and Republicans, at Philadelphia, during the sitting of the Republican Convention, in June last, and that the Republican Convention refused to carry out their part of the bargain. Now this is a mistake on the part of Rev. C. EDWARDS LESTER. I was a member of the Committee [illegible] Committee. The Committee of which I was a member offered the name of a gentleman from Ohio, as a candidate for Vice-President, for the Republican Convention to adopt, and the Committee of Conference from the Republican Convention were sanguine in the belief that whoever we should present would be nominated by their Convention. With this anticipated result, both Committees adjourned, after a protracted session, and it is not surprising that the Republican Convention did not accept the name presented to them by the North Americans, to be nominated by both Conventions for Vice-President, inasmuch as the *Republicans* had invited *all* persons and parties to meet and unite with them. In not doing so, the North Americans had no right to expect that the Republicans should aid their separate North American organization, or yield any part of portion of that popular public sentiment which has controlled its action in the nominations made, to the behests of a Committee.

A few men, unable to connect private and individual enterprises with this great public popular movement of the people, have, since the nominations were made, been busying themselves in endeavors to make bargains, in various ways, and by strange devices, with divers individuals, to enrich themselves, and failing in these honest efforts at making bargains, themselves, they now turn round and charge a [illegible] and bad faith in its non-performance by the Republican Convention, as an apology for their [illegible] apostacy from the nominations adopted by themselves in June. There are but a few of these men, scarcely a Committee, under the lead, pay and patronage of HORACE H. DAY, whose Patent India Rubber [illegible], and the suits and injunctions thereunto pertaining, have therewith somewhat to do, as this deponent is informed and verily believes.

The Mr. ALLEN is an old financier, and may be counted as "*assets*" of HORACE H. DAY vs CHAS. GOODYEAR.

These few men will not take any men with them in their stampede, and under Mr. FILLMORE's Fugitive Slave Law, a majority of those may be reclaimed for Freedom and FREMONT before the election. At my leisure, a more careful and detailed account will be given of the unaccountable proceedings of these men since June last up to their apostasy. DELEGATE.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Episcopal General Convention, which meets once in three years, holds its session this year in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, commencing on Wednesday morning, Oct. 1. As many questions of moment are coming up this session, the Convention may be expected to be of great interest. The sermon at the opening of the Convention, will be preached by Right Rev. Bishop DOANE.

THE POTATO ROT.—The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* says that potato rot prevails extensively in some parts of Essex County. In Boxford it is doing much damage, and about Newbury it is still more destructive. With regard to crops in general, in that neighborhood, grass is plenty, but has been [illegible] with great difficulty, and much has been left uncut on account of the wetness of the season.

ARRISON, the infernal machine murderer, is to be tried in Cincinnati, it having been decided that he cannot be tried out of that county. This is said to be equivalent to his acquittal, as there is no prospect that a Cincinnati Jury will convict him.

[illegible]

The Portland *Advertiser* of Tuesday, notices the arrival at that port, of the [illegible] *Vixen*, of the United States Coast Survey, [illegible] Lieut. Commanding S. D. TRENCHARD, U. S. N.

The *Advertiser* says: The *Vixen* will remain in our waters a few weeks, and continue the Hydrographical Survey of Casco Bay [illegible] work. The *Vixen* is one of the small steamers built by [illegible], of New-York, for the Mexican Government, but when [illegible] war with that country was declared, was purchased by the United States Navy Department, and became an active and useful member of the squadron under Commodores CONNER and PERRY, in the Gulf of Mexico, and was one of the so-called "Mosquito Fleet," which [illegible] in the bombardment of the city of Vera Cruz and Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. She is certainly no beautiful specimen of Naval architecture, but we are informed she is well adapted to the service she is now employed in, and [illegible] not ornamental, is decidedly useful.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Vixen*: S. D. TRENCHARD, Lieut. Commanding; [illegible] Lieutenant; John J. Cornwell, Lieutenant; [illegible] May, Master; J. F. Morrison, Master; William N. Wilson, 2d Assistant Engineer; John [illegible], 3d Assistant Engineer; [illegible], Captain's Clerk and Draughtsman; J. S. Bradford, Aide U. S. C. S.; J. G. McCauley, Aide U. S. C. S.

The United States Coast Survey schooner *Petrel* is daily expected by the officers of the *Vixen*, to act as a tender and assistant in the survey.

The United States schooner *Meredith*, under charge of our townsman A. W. LONGFELLOW, Esq., Assistant United States Coast Survey, is engaged on the Topography of the shores of our beautiful bay, and will cooperate with the Hydrographical party under Lieut. Commanding TRENCHARD.

At the close of the season's work in this section, we understand the whole party will proceed to Georgia, to continue the survey there through the Winter.

The *Vixen* is last from the survey of Ipswich, Mass., and its neighborhood.

Professor BACHE, the active and energetic Superintendent of the Survey, is now at Mount Desert Station, near Ellsworth, continuing his astronomical observations and supervision of the general Survey.

THE FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE.

We learn from the Norfolk *Herald* that Commodore FRENCH FORREST arrived in that city, on Sunday morning, in the steamer from Baltimore. He will hoist his flag on board the frigate *St. Lawrence*, and go out in her as commander of the squadron on the Brazil Station. The following is a correct list of officers of the *St. Lawrence*:

Captain, J. B. Hull; 1st Lieutenant, F. U. Murphy; 2d do., J. H. Parker; 3d do., J. D. Read; [illegible] Wm. F. Buckner; Master, Wm. H. Cheever; Purser, Samuel Forrest; Fleet Surgeon, Samuel Barrington; Passed Assistant do., George Peck; Assistant do., Francis L. Galt; Passed Midshipmen, Wm. H. Dunn, A. C. Jamel, Wm. A. Kirkland, A. J. McCartney; Midshipmen, R. L. Phythian, Rush R. Wallace, Geo. S. Shyrock, William E. Evans; Commodore's Secretary, George L. Brent; Boatswain, Wm. Smith; Gunner, Asa Curtis; Carpenter, Wm. F. Leighton; Sailmaker, George Thomas.

Wild hops are said to grow abundantly in the neighborhood of Carver and Glenco, Iowa. They have all the properties of the cultivated plant, and grow much more plentifully. A considerable trade is carried on by the settlers of that region in this article of commerce.

L. J. BROWN, of Stockbridge, Vermont, came to his death in Chicago from blowing out the gas in his chamber at the Massasoit House, instead of shutting it off; he was resuscitated by the physicians, and believed to be out of danger, but died a few hours afterwards.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N.Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain scarce and quiet at $7 [illegible] for Pearls, $7 31¼ for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in pretty good request at steady rates. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c., ⅌ lb.

COPPER—1,300 lbs. old sheathing were reported as having been sold at about 24c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Continues in lively request at buoyant prices, with sales reported of about 2,600 bales, at about 12⅜c. for Middling Uplands; 12½c.@12¾ for do. Gulfs; and proportionate rates for other descriptions, ⅌ lb.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for nearly all kinds, at unaltered prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits increasing vigor. The available supply is a moderate one, and hardly equal to the immediate requirements of purchasers, while there exists a good demand for home use, and a more active inquiry for export. Prices have again slightly improved, and are still tending upwards. The sale since our last reach 2,[illegible] bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$[illegible]
Straight State	6 10@6 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@6 65
Common to good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 10@6 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 25@6 55
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible]@6 [illegible]
Fancy Ohio	6 50@6 65
Extra Michigan	6 [illegible]@7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 [illegible]@7 25
Extra Ohio	6 55@7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 70@6 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 00@9 00
Extra Missouri	6 50@9 00

Canadian is doing better; 700 bbls. changed hands at $6@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is moderately sought after and firmer. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,600 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 80@$7 50 and $[illegible] ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3@$5 25 for Extra, Fine and Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, mainly at $3 [illegible]@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4@4 12½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and held higher, but is less active. The sales since our last do not exceed 50,000 bushels—including very good Canadian White at $1 63, do. Western do., at $1 63; ordinary to strictly prime Western red at $1 46@$1 54; fair Southern White at $1 58; and prime Southern Red at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 88c.@89c. for good to prime new ⅌ bushel. Barley has not varied much; it was last sold at $1 28@$1 30 ⅌ bushel; 8,000 bushels changed hands thereat. Oats are in fair request and are firm at 44c.@46c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@46c. for State; 37c.@40c. for Jersey; and 38c.@41c. for Southern ⅌ bushel. Corn is still quite brisk and buoyant, with sales reported of about 70,000 bushels at 52c.@62c. for unsound, heated and damp; 65c.@68c. for Mixed; 67c.@69c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 70c.@72c. for Northern and Southern White ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There were 750 bales River taken at 65c., for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—[illegible]

[illegible] ... at $51 50 usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern in moderate supply and fair request, at $1 37½ ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—In very brisk demand, at advancing [illegible]

LIME—Rockland appears in moderate request, and can be had at 85c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is pretty active, at former rates. New-Orleans, 54c.@55c.; Porto Rico, 48c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@46c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37c.@38c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is attracting less attention, and is quoted heavy, at $1 65@$1 68 for Common, ⅌ 310 lbs.; and $2 50@$6 for No. 1 and White, ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is depressed and declining. It can be purchased at 45c.@46c. ⅌ gallon, but it is sparingly dealt in at these figures, and no considerable sales could be effected above 46c.@47c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—[illegible] Sperm, and Olive, remain as last noticed. Linseed is [illegible] and generally held at 88c.@89c. ⅌ gallon. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—There were 150 tierces sold, in lots, mainly at $4 [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

SOAP—300 boxes Castile found buyers at 10½c. [illegible]

SUGARS—Are quite active, and are still on the advance. [illegible]

TALLOW—Prime is in demand, at 12½c. [illegible]

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was not a very spirited one, [illegible]

TOBACCO—The reports from the West [illegible]

WHISKY—Is less abundant and [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers in this City at ONE SHILLING a week. Single copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published daily, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued from the office at [illegible] o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible].

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible].

[illegible] always cash in advance.

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The Times for Europe.

We publish this morning, at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ The mails by the *Canada* reached this City yesterday afternoon. We publish elsewhere some further details of European news. Another letter from Mr. RUSSELL, the special correspondent of the London *Times* in Moscow, describing a grand review before the Czar previous to his Coronation, will be read with interest.

☞ The telegraph informs us, on the authority of the Philadelphia *Evening Argus*, that Hon. LEWIS C. LEVIN, long identified with the Native American Party in that City, and one of the most prominent Pennsylvania politicians, has been placed in the insane asylum.

Prospects of Disunion.

The gradual moderation of tone in the Southern press, as the election of Col. FREMONT grows more probable, takes nobody by surprise. It was a symptom indicated, as the doctors phrase it, in the earlier stages of inflammation. Dissolution of the Union is a facile thing to talk about. As a topic, late years have rendered it familiar as household words. We perform a chorus of inharmonious variations upon it, but it is always observed that no one ventures to deal honestly with the consequences of a fact so deplorable; and that when the crisis actually arrives for which a realization of the threat is set down, the Union is found to stand as firm as that great tortoise upon which the Brahmin rests the Universe. It is consoling, when the Brookses, Keitts, Wises and Slidells are, in fancy, knocking thirty-one sovereignties asunder, like the uncemented blocks of a child's play-house, to remember that the same imaginary overthrow has been again and again achieved, without perturbing the solid foundations of the Republic in the least. At five different periods have Southern fire-eaters presented *ultimata* to the country, the rejection of which was to be followed by a dissolution of the Union. As many times, have those *ultimata* been denied; and we still exist a Republic, one and indivisible. Let us refresh our memories.

In 1820-'21, when the admission of Missouri was in question, the slaveholding interest asked the North to grant the application, basing their plea upon dissolution as the alternative. The whole South was brought to bear upon Congress to enforce this threat. The ground assumed was an unqualified admission of Missouri, with her Pro-Slavery Constitution, or a separation of the States. So widely and effectively was the alarm this menace was designed to excite extended, that, penetrating the retirement of THOMAS JEFFERSON, it elicited that famous letter to JOHN HOLMES upon the necessity of saving the Union by acceding to the demands of Slavery. The demands were not acceded to until the South abandoned its ultimatum, by proposing to reserve all the Federal Territory north of the southern line of the new State from Slavery forever. The issue was compromised; and every compromise involves the surrender of extreme and ultimate opinions.

In 1831-'32, Georgia and South Carolina in turn threatened to dissolve the Union, unless a host of unreasonable demands upon the Federal Government, laid down as ultimata, were acceded to. They were not acceded to, and the Union stands.

From 1835 to 1839 the excitement at the South in regard to Northern Abolition societies was carried to a point exceeding any previous agitation on the subject of Slavery. The requirements of the institution were to the last degree insolent and imperative. Not content with plundering the mails, suppressing liberty of petition and speech in the House, and adopting the celebrated Atherton gag; not content with exciting so wild a *furore* at the North against Abolitionism as to carry riot and mob-law into nearly every city and village of the Eastern and Middle States, until the cause of Freedom counted nearly as many martyrs as the cause of early Christianity; they demanded that every Free State should pass laws making the utterance of Anti-Slavery sentiments a crime to be punished, as it is in Kansas, by fine and imprisonment. Mr. CALHOUN, after returning from a journey through New-England, wrote to a Southern paper, that such was the progress of Abolitionism, that the least the South could demand, as a condition of remaining in the Union, was the universal enactment of such penal laws by the Northern States. His peculiar organ, the Charleston *Patriot*, took up the cry and gave it to the whole Pro-Slavery Press of the country: such laws must be passed, or we forsake the Union. They were not passed, and the Union lived on.

In 1848 Oregon was to be organized, with the Wilmot Proviso attached, the "Three Million Bill" was to be passed, if possible, [illegible] the Wilmot Proviso attached. The [illegible] arrayed itself solidly against either Proviso, declaring the adoption of either must inevitably be followed by dissolution of the Union: that Oregon must not be erected into a Territory with the Proviso, and that the Three Million Bill [illegible] ... and the Union survived.

In 1849-'50, the admission of California, and the disposition of territory acquired from Mexico, were in question. Again the cry of disunion rang through the South. While Congress was debating measures of Compromise, members of Congress from the South addressed their constituents, announcing that the time had come for a dissolution of the Union; that if California came in as a Free State, the federation could not and ought not to subsist a day. The delegation from Alabama wrote to the Governor of that State, representing that the crisis had come; and that an extra session of the legislature should be called to meet it. It was called; so they were in nearly every Southern State. It was deemed wise to unite in the movement for secession, so delegates were chosen to meet at Nashville and dissolve the Union. They met. Adopting an idea, warmly advocated by Mr. BUCHANAN, they declared that, unless Congress should abandon the compromise measures, and produce the line of 36° 30′ to the Pacific, thus giving up to Slavery two-thirds of California, the South would secede from the Union. This requirement was solemnly announced as an ultimatum; less could not save the Republic. Congress did not abandon the Compromise; did not surrender an inch of California to Slavery; and the Union exists, to be threatened from the same source with dissolution, if FREMONT be elected.

Five very desperate-looking ultimata have thus successively been propounded to the North—no doubt on the principle of getting what one wants by asking twice as much—have been refused, or only half granted; and the tremendous alternative is still unfulfilled. It will infallibly be so with the sixth and latest. The improving temper we have referred to already proves it. History is worthless, if it be not philosophy teaching by examples; and in the examples cited we have as comfortable philosophy as ever nerved the stoic in view of calamity. It enables us to wait without trembling.

Mr. Banks and the Merchants.

As a general rule, merchants understand the propriety of allowing every man to attend to his own business, and it has never been the reproach of New-York merchants that they neglected their own affairs to dabble in politics. But a remarkable exception to this rule was shown by four of our prominent merchants on the occasion of Mr. BANKS' address in Wall-street. That gentleman had been invited to make a speech to the merchants of New-York, by a highly respectable deputation representing the mercantile classes. Mr. BANKS accepted the invitation, the day and hour for the speech were appointed, all the arrangements completed, when four merchants, opposed to Mr. BANKS in politics, send him a remarkably curt and impertinent note, saying, "We request to know if it will be agreeable to you to allow Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, to answer you." Of course it was agreeable to Mr. BANKS for anybody to answer him, who had any reply to make to anything he might utter; but, whether it were agreeable or not, anybody had an undoubted right to do so. Captain RYNDERS, it is said, took the liberty of doing it without asking leave, and Governor FLOYD, or either of his four friends, might have done the same. Mr. BANKS did not walk into Wall-street, like the "Angel Gabriel," blowing his trumpet and inviting a controversy with anybody disposed for an argument on affairs in general; he merely accepted an invitation from a respectable body of merchants to give them his views of the present crisis in the political affairs of the nation; and Mr. LIVINGSTON and his three friends must entertain most extraordinary opinions of the rights of hospitality, when they thrust themselves so unceremoniously upon a stranger, with a "request to know" whether he would permit another stranger to reply to him. If they were desirous of hearing Governor FLOYD speak in Wall-street, they were at liberty to invite him, the street was open to them, the steps of the Exchange were easily accessible, and Governor FLOYD might dilate as long as he pleased, and on any subject he pleased. But they must have had a misgiving that the announcement of a speech from the Ex-Governor of Virginia would not be likely to attract quite so large an audience as Mr. BANKS would be honored with, and so they wished to avail themselves of the opportunity which the Speaker's presence in front of the Exchange offered of a good auditory.

The Merchants' Exchange Meeting.

The number of the Trustees who had privately assented, after the importunity of the Committee, we gave from the Committee's own statement to the President, in which they claimed but five. *The Post* says, "eight signed a *recommendation*" in favor of the application. The President had seen no such "recommendation" up to the hour of meeting. Either the Committee had leave from a majority of the Trustees, or they had not. We have been distinctly informed that no such leave was granted, and this information was given in the presence of the President and one of the Trustees, who himself refused assent, and whose name is at the service of any applicant.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We have seen the original paper to which this controversy refers, signed by *eight* of the Directors of the Exchange Company, in which distinct leave is given for Mr. BANKS to speak from the building. One of the signers, a foreign merchant, taking no part in our politics, subscribes his own words: "*I do not object.*" The other signatures are unqualified, and, as far as we know, are without distinction of party.

Mr. Toombs will not Call the Roll of His Slaves.

Mr. TOOMBS has favored the public with an explicit denial of the current report that he once threatened to "call the roll of his slaves on Bunker's Hill." The honorable gentleman's feelings are deeply wounded at this imputation; probably the more so that the sentiment was really uttered, in substance if not in these very words, and that he has since become ashamed of it. Mr. TOOMBS takes it as a particularly hard case that President WAYLAND should have also charged him with its utterance. He thought of writing the Doctor a letter in reference to the matter, but finally concluded not to do it, and fires his shot at a friendly craft instead, in the person of Mr. B. F. HALLETT, of Boston. It is gratifying to know that Mr. TOOMBS does not intend to bring his slaves so far North as Bunker Hill.

[illegible] ... Since [illegible] return to the city, after an absence of several weeks, I find your letter, submitting to me "a proposal for the discussion of political topics." The first intimation I had that you had written such a letter, was its publication in your own journal, and at the close of the last week. I have been speaking in public for the last three or four months, and should have been gratified during that time to have received any proposition from you to address the people together upon the issues of the canvass. I have returned to the city greatly prostrated, from exposure to the open air, where I have been compelled to make most of my addresses. My future engagements must depend upon my own state of health, and the proprieties of the canvass, as indicated by the business of opposing parties. Should you desire to carry on a public discussion, there are, doubtless, many gentlemen of leisure, ability, and health who would be happy to meet you upon such a field of service.

It is always my wish to speak to gentlemen opposed to me in politics, rather than to those of my own faith, in the hope that upon a fair argument and just appeal, they may be persuaded to concur with me in opinion. I shall, therefore, hail it as a good omen when at the North, as at the South and West, the same audiences may be addressed by gentlemen belonging to opposing parties.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
ERASTUS BROOKS.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

With reference to the above, we are requested to say that, whenever Mr. BROOKS may be prepared to decide what engagements the "state of his health and the proprieties of the canvass" will permit him to make, Mr. RAYMOND will be happy to hear from him again.

Mrs. Stowe and Queen Victoria.

It has been stated that the Queen refused to see Mrs. STOWE on her first visit to England, lest it should give offence to the slaveocracy of the South; but whether there was any truth in the statement or not, Her Majesty appears to have got bravely over her fears of our Southern brethren. If she was afraid of the authoress of *Uncle Tom*, she has no dread of the authoress of *Dred*. The Edinburg *Witness* says:

"Among those assembled on Thursday morning at the King's Cross Terminus, to witness the departure of the royal family for Scotland, was Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. On the arrival of the royal party, Mrs. STOWE took the opportunity of presenting, through Colonel GREY, her new work, *Dred*, in two volumes, just hot from the press. On learning that the fair authoress was *present, both her Majesty and Prince* ALBERT *came* forward and gave her a gracious and friendly recognition, accepting the book with evident pleasure."

We see nothing in the English papers about Mr. DALLAS demanding his passports, and as there is no representative of H. B. M. in Washington to be sent home, we presume there will be no war in consequence of this affair, unless Bully BROOKS should take the matter in hand on behalf of the South.

Republican Ingratitude.

The Boston *Courier* thinks it is an act of great ingratitude in the New-Hampshire Republicans to refuse an ovation to President PIERCE on the occasion of his visiting his native State, as they were indebted to him for their consequence as a party. If he had not rendered the name of Democracy so repugnant to the people, the Free-State Republicans would have been nowhere. There is a good deal of truth in this view of the case; but still it is hardly in accordance with the eternal fitness of things to reward an incendiary because he furnished an opportunity for a fire company to exhibit their courage in extinguishing the conflagration which he had kindled.

English Titles.

A correspondent has politely informed us that Mr. LOWE, registered his name at the Clarendon Hotel "Right Honorable," &c., &c., a designation to which he is entitled by virtue of being a privy counselor. A member of Parliament is always spoken of, or addressed as the "honorable gentleman," the "honorable member," &c., but the sons and daughters of peers are alone privileged to write the term "Hon." before their names.

Mr. LOWE, then, is the Rt. Hon. &c. French dramatists and novelists, generally apply the title of Sir to all Englishmen; as, Sir Brown, Sir Tomkins, &c.; and the Italians suppose that every Briton is a Lord Alleash. With us it is perfectly safe to call every man Mister.

Barney on Donelson.

Hon. JOHN BARNEY has taken the trouble to write a letter to his friends in Baltimore, in praise of ANDREW J. DONELSON. He fears that Mr. DONELSON's "retiring habits" stand in the way of a proper appreciation of his merits, and proceeds to demonstrate what a bosom friend that gentleman has always been of Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER. In other words, Mr. BARNEY is alarmed at the reluctance of the Fossil Convention in Baltimore to swallow DONELSON, and laments over that fact in a half-column of type.

A New American Comedy.

We learn that Mr. F. B. GOODRICH, better known to the readers of the DAILY TIMES as Dick Tinto, has just completed a five act Comedy, entitled "Fascination," in conjunction with Mr. F. L. WARDEN.

Connecticut.

The people of Windham County, Connecticut, are wide awake in regard to the election. A mass meeting was held at the town of Brooklyn, on Friday last, at which not less than 4,000 people were present. *It rained all day*, yet in spite of this they came from every part of the county and sat in an open grove for *four hours* listening to political speeches from HENRY WARD BEECHER, I. F. SHEPARD, Esq., of Boston, and Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, of New-York. Not less than 300 ladies were present and remained upon the ground the whole time. Ex-Governor CLEVELAND presided, and two or three glee clubs were in attendance. An ox was roasted and furnished a capital dinner to the assembled crowd. The circumstances of the case all considered, it was one of the most remarkable political demonstrations we ever witnessed.

On Wednesday a mass meeting was held on the Common, at South Woodstock in the same county, at which over 6,000 were present. Hon. SIDNEY DEAN, Member of Congress, presided. Carriages, decorated with flowers and banners, came in from every quarter, and one immense car, drawn by thirteen yoke of oxen, and containing thirty-one young ladies in white, came from North Woodstock. Mr. SHEPARD first addressed the meeting, after which Mr. RAYMOND spoke for nearly two hours, and was followed by Mr. BEECHER. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the crowd, towards dark, dispersed after hearty cheers for the speakers and all concerned,—including H. C. BOWEN, Esq., well known in this City, and a Summer resident as well as a native of Woodstock,—to whose energy and zeal the admirable arrangements of the meeting were largely due.

☞ Rev. J. P. THOMPSON will preach this evening at the Tabernacle, upon the teachings of the New Testament on the subject of Slavery. The discourse will throw light upon this subject, and will be well worth hearing.

☞ The announcement that Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND was to speak last evening in the Seventh Ward, was entirely without authority.

The Bangor, Me., *Jeffersonian* says that the Republican authorities of Pennsylvania have requested Mr. HAMLIN, Governor elect of Maine, to go to that State and enlist in the Republican cause there. Mr. HAMLIN, the *Jeffersonian* learns, will leave for Pennsylvania in a few days.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Colored Men's Convention.

A mass convention of the colored citizens of New-York and vicinity was called for last evening at Spring-street Hall, supplementary to the recent State Convention in Williamsburgh. There was a numerous and respectable attendance. Rev. JAMES SCOTT presided. Addresses were given by Dr. ROCK, of Boston, Rev. HENRY H. GARNETT, of New-York, HENRY T. THOMPSON, and Captain [illegible], of the Colored Free-Soil Guards. It was claimed that there were 3,000 colored voters entitled to vote in New-York this Fall, and it was asserted that all these votes would be given for FREMONT. It was after 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned, which was amid hearty and deafening cheers for Freedom and FREMONT.

Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, Mayor WOOD and the City Judge being present.

Capt. RUSSELL, of the Thirteenth Ward, was complained of for dereliction of duty, in preventing his officers from breaking up a house of prostitution in that Ward. The witnesses not being present, the case was postponed.

Several other charges of minor importance against patrolmen were investigated.

Lieut. DALTON, of the First Ward, complained of for using violent and improper language to his Captain, was not present to answer the complaint. This case has been up twice before, but was postponed each time in consequence of the accused's absence. The Commissioners gave notice that unless the Lieutenant was present at their next meeting, he would be peremptorily dismissed.

Police Changes.

Capt. HANNEGAN has been superseded in the police captaincy of the Twentieth Ward, and Mr. WM. JOYCE appointed in his place. Mr. HANNEGAN's term of appointment expired some months ago, and he has since been holding over. Mr. JOYCE has never before been connected with the Police Department.

First Lieutenant TREILER, of the same Ward, whose term had also expired, has been re-appointed.

Officer DANIEL MARSH, of the Twentieth Ward, at present detailed at the Lower Police Court, has also been re-appointed.

Funeral of George Steers.

The funeral of Mr. GEORGE STEERS will take place on Monday at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 91 Cannon-street. The public, and friends of the family are invited to attend. Mr. STEERS, we are informed, leaves but a small amount of property.

The New Ships.

The trial trip of the *Adriatic* will take place in about twenty days, and that of the *Niagara* probably in December. These vessels were the last work of Mr. STEERS.

Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention assembled again yesterday at St. Paul's Church. Morning prayer was read by Rev. G. W. PORTER, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Schoharie, and Rev. W. W. OLSSEN, Rector of the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale.

The Provisional Bishop then called the Convention to order. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and, with slight amendment, approved, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Convention be instructed in his discretion, to appeal again to those parishes which have not contributed to the fund for their contribution towards defraying the costs of the Walker trial, and to take such other steps as he may deem expedient to obtain donations to the same end.

This resolution was unanimously adopted. The subject of the proposed alteration in Article 3 of the Constitution, providing for the admission into the Convention of Presbyters without parishes, canonically ordained, who have been residents twelve months in the diocese, and all deacons, whether ordained with full literary and theological qualifications or not, was then taken up, at the point at which it was left on the adjournment on Thursday night. A long and warm debate followed, a large number of the leading clergy being opposed to the admission of the deacons. The Article in question which it was proposed to alter, reads as follows:

"The Convention shall be composed of the officiating ministers, being regularly admitted and settled in some church within the diocese, which is in union with this Convention; and of lay members, consisting of not exceeding three delegates from each church, to be chosen by the vestry or congregation, and clergymen employed as missionaries, under the direction of this Convention, and clergymen engaged as professors, or instructors of youth, in any college, academy, or general seminary of learning, duly incorporated, may be members of this Convention."

The following resolutions were offered by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT:

Resolved, That it be referred to a special Committee of seven to report to the next Convention such an alteration or alterations of the Third Article of the Constitution as shall include among the clerical members of this Convention all presbyters of the diocese canonically resident therein, or actually engaged in the performance of proper ministerial work, and also such as are disabled by age and infirmity.

Resolved, That it be referred to the same Committee to consider and report what Constitutional provision it may be expedient for this Convention to enact in reference to deacons as members of this Convention.

The above resolutions were adopted after a long and vigorous debate.

The subject of Missions being taken up, Rev. W. H. MOORE moved the following:

Resolved, That our Deputies to the General Convention be and are hereby requested to call the attention of the General Convention to such an amendment in the organization of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church as shall enlarge the number of members constituting the same, and thus more adequately represent all portions of the Church and correspond to its increasing numbers.

After some debate, this resolution was adopted. Rev. R. W. MORGAN then read the report of the Committee on the Diocesan Fund, and in behalf of the Committee offered the subjoined resolution:

Resolved, That there be paid to the clergy attending the Convention, who reside more than twenty miles from the place of meeting, and whose parishes have contributed to the Diocesan Fund, according to the canon, seven cents per mile for every mile of the distance from their respective parishes, and the remainder be appropriated to the printing of the *Journal*, and such other purposes as the Convention may direct.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS called for the report of the Committee on the proposed amendments of the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, adopted by both Houses in the last General Convention, and ordered to be made known to the several Diocesan Conventions. The articles proposed to be amended are 2, 5 and 6. The Report, as we stated yesterday, recommended the proposed alterations, and occasioned a long and warm debate. The second article in the present Constitution commences as follows:

"The Church in each diocese shall be entitled to a representation of both the clergy and the laity, which representation shall consist of one or more deputies, not exceeding four of each order, chosen by the convention of the diocese; and in all questions, when required by the clerical and lay representation from any diocese, each order shall have one vote."

The proposed alteration will make it read thus:

"The Church in each diocese shall be entitled to a representation of both the clergy and the laity. *Such representation shall consist of not more than four clergymen and four laymen,—communicants in this Church, residents in the diocese, and* chosen *in the manner prescribed* by the convention *thereof*."

The portion of article 5 in which an alteration is proposed, in the present Constitution, is as follows:

"No new diocese shall be formed, which shall contain less than eight thousand square miles in one body, and thirty presbyters, who have been for at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new diocese, regularly settled in a parish or congregation, and qualified to vote for a bishop. Nor shall such new diocese be formed, if thereby any existing diocese shall be so reduced as to contain less than eight thousand square miles, or less than thirty presbyters, who have been residing therein, and settled and qualified as above mentioned."

The proposed alteration will leave it thus:

"No new diocese shall be formed which shall contain less than *fifteen self-supporting parishes, or less than fifteen presbyters*, who have been for at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new diocese, regularly settled in a parish or congregation, and qualified to vote for a bishop. Nor shall such new diocese be formed if thereby any existing diocese shall be so reduced as to contain less than *thirty self-supporting parishes*, or less than *twenty* presbyters who have been residing therein and settled and qualified as above-mentioned, *provided that no city shall form more than one diocese*."

The 6th article in the present Constitution is as follows:

"The mode of trying bishops shall be provided by the General Convention. The Court appointed for that purpose shall be composed of bishops only. In every diocese the mode of trying presbyters and deacons may be instituted by the convention of the diocese. None but a bishop shall pronounce sentence of admonition, suspension, or degradation from the ministry, on any clergyman, whether bishop, presbyter or deacon."

The alteration proposed will make it read thus:

"The mode of trying bishops shall be provided by the General Convention. The Court appointed for that purpose shall be composed of bishops only. In every diocese the mode of trying presbyters and deacons may be instituted by the convention of the diocese *until the General Convention shall provide a uniform mode of trial*. None but a bishop shall pronounce sentence of admonition, suspension, or degradation from the ministry, on any clergyman, whether bishop, presbyter or deacon."

Dr. HAIGHT forcibly urged upon the Convention the [illegible] and then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the alterations proposed to Articles 2, 5 and 6 of the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and sent to the Diocesan Convention for consideration, pursuant to the 10th article of the Constitution, and Canon 23 of 1856, are, in the opinion of the Convention of the Diocese of New-York, judicious alterations, and such as may safely be adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention be directed to furnish the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese with a certified copy of the foregoing resolution, together with the request of the Convention that he will, in such mode as he may deem proper, bring it to the knowledge of the next General Convention.

Pending any action on this resolution, the Provisional Bishop announced that the deficiency of $1,500 in the Missionary Fund, had been more than filled up by subscriptions made in the Convention, $1,700 having been collected.

Some debate ensued upon the proposed alterations in the Constitution, several members thinking that a change in the Constitution of the Church was a serious innovation. The resolutions, however, were adopted, and the Convention took a recess of four hours.

EVENING SESSION.

The first business of the Evening Session related to the Incorporation of Churches. On motion of the Secretary, Trinity Church, Claverack, was admitted into the Convention. The Convention called up the report on the proposed amendments to the act to provide for the Incorporation of Religious Societies. The only change in the first section, is to permit the election of not less than four vestrymen, nor more than eight. The next important amendment is that all male adults who have been baptized and confirmed in the Church, or who shall have purchased or hired and paid for, a pew or seat in such Church, or shall have subscribed and paid in money, not less than three months prior to such election for the support of such Church, or of the Rector thereof, may vote for and elect two church wardens, and not more than eight or less than four Vestrymen. It is also provided that not less than three Vestrymen shall be present at any meeting of the Trustees. There are sundry amendments, but the foregoing were the most important.

Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN offered a resolution approving the proposed reduction of the number of vestrymen necessary to the organization of a parish. Adopted. He then spoke in reference to the other amendments.

The amendment prescribing the qualifications of voters at the annual meeting was opposed by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, and defended by Judge BETTS.

An amendment was offered to insert after the words "rector thereof," the sentence "and shall have subscribed his name in the Parish Register as member of the congregation."

Dr. VINTON was for accepting the amendment, if somewhat modified. Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN agreed to strike out the clause, "or who shall have hired," ending with "the Rector thereof." Adopted.

Mr. HOFFMAN then moved to strike out that part of the present law which contemplated a "joint act" between the rector and applicant for right to vote. This was lost on vote.

Dr. VINTON then offered a motion, to the effect that a registration of names of persons offering to vote should be entered six months before the next annual meeting. Withdrawn.

Other important business, in connection with this report was brought before the Convention, and disposed of. The debate, if such it may be called, partook so much of a conversational character, that it was difficult to follow or understand. At length, on motion, the whole subject was referred back to the Committee.

The Convention then adjourned, *sine die*.

The representatives of the Press have to acknowledge, with pleasure, the aid courteously rendered to them by Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT, the Secretary of the Convention, and Rev. T. A. EATON, Assistant Secretary.

☞ From the 15th of September to the last day of October, is the period prescribed for the renewal of annual licenses for carts; and Mr. MASTERSON, the Inspector, has now plenty of business in this line. There are in the City some 6,000 public carts, and these added to the private carts, express wagons, &c., not required to be licensed, make an aggregate of some twelve or fourteen thousand. During the last few days the average daily number of cart licenses which have been renewed, is about 70.

☞ A match was played at Bedford, on Thursday, between the Brooklyn and Long Island Cricket Clubs, in which the Long Island Club came out victorious, and with 10 wickets to spare; the most of the players on the Brooklyn side being very unlucky against the swift underhand lobbing balls of E. RUSSELL. They will have to play a safer game with the New-Brighton Club to-day.

☞ At WALLACK'S Mr. BLAKE takes a benefit to-night, when he will appear as *Hardcastle*, in "She Stoops to Conquer, and *Geoffrey Dale*, in the "Last Man;" which will insure him, what he richly deserves a full house.

☞ The monster ship *Ocean Monarch*, Capt. PAGE, was yesterday towed from the foot of Seventh-street, to her berth, pier No. 38, where she will commence loading.

Prisoners Sent Here by the United States Consulate at Sandwich Islands.

The bark *Niger*, arriving yesterday from Sandwich Islands, brought two prisoners, sent to the United States by the U. S. Consul at Sandwich Islands. One of the prisoners, DON HOUGHBRILLER, is charged with setting fire to the American ship *G. F. Mason*, of New-Bedford, while lying at Lahaina, a port at one of the Sandwich Islands. The other prisoner, SAMUEL BRADLEY, is charged with having poisoned the captain of the *Onward*, also of New-Bedford and while lying at the same port. The special depositions in the case have been forwarded to the United States District-Attorney at Boston, Mass. The trial, however, will have to take place in this District on account of the arrival here of the prisoners. As soon as the necessary witnesses are obtained the examination will be held. Meantime the parties have been committed to Eldridge-street Jail.

☞ The *Tribune* says: "A meeting of some of the most wealthy New-York bankers and dry goods jobbers in the Southern trade was held by special invitation, last evening, at the New-York Hotel to take measures to remedy, if possible, the present desperate position of the Border Ruffian Democracy. Some fifty magnates of finance and cotton were present, representing a capital of not less than twenty millions of dollars. Some of the merchants, who took part in the proceedings, are slaveholders. The tone of the meeting was one of great despondency and almost of despair. One venerable gentleman who addressed the wealthy audience, told them that it was necessary to take instant and powerful measures to prevent the defeat of the Buchanan ticket at the approaching State Election in Pennsylvania. Such a defeat, he said, would be almost conclusive in favor of the election of FREMONT. It would dishearten and break down the Democracy, inspire new courage and energy in the Republicans of other States, and in fact leave little hope of resisting the triumph of the Free-State party. Money must be raised in liberal quantities.

With regard to the sums subscribed we have no means of knowing precisely, except that they were large. Long before the meeting was brought to a close, the list stood at not less than $20,000, and we presume it far surpassed that sum at the end. At a former meeting of the same kind at the same place, it is understood that $50,000 was raised—all to carry the election in Pennsylvania.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 27.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—News by the *Washington*, *Kangaroo* and *Canada*—The Emperor of Russia's Coronation, &c.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—The new Treaty between the United States and Siam.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE—Report (in full) of Mr. CORWINE, United States Commissioner, with evidence, &c.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTERS FROM KANSAS—Free-State Expedition under LANE to Lecompton—Release of Free-State Prisoners, &c.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE—Difficulty between Great Britain and Mexico.

INAUGURATION OF THE FRANKLIN STATUE IN BOSTON—Special Correspondence.

WHO CONQUERED CALIFORNIA?—Testimony in favor of Col. FREMONT by Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

POLITICAL NEWS OF THE WEEK—The State Conventions, &c.

CITY NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuff, Provision and other Markets—New-York Live Stock Markets—Wholesale Produce Markets—Articles on agricultural subjects, &c.

EDITORIALS—The North Americans—Only one Vote—The Kansas Election—The Panama Massacre—News from Europe—The State Ticket—Whigs Going it Blind—A Southern Bobadil—The Russian Coronation—The Season.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN [illegible] FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Fashion, Cashmeres, [illegible] continues, comprising all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the style [illegible] house has so long been celebrated.

Chas. Hugus, who, for the past [illegible] years [illegible], still is with us.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.

Has been used with uniform success in consumption, scrofula, &c., &c., and by the test of nine years' experience proved the purest and best COD LIVER OIL in use. It is no quack medicine or nostrum, but is recommended by the most eminent physicians. See that our signature is over the cork of each bottle.

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LOOK HERE! THE PRETTIEST PREPARATION and most delightful article for toilet use in America, is FOUNTAIN'S SCIENTIFIC CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS, for washing, shaving, imparting a beautiful softness, clearness and beauty to the hands and face, purifying the teeth and breath, and above all for washing infants. Nothing equals it in efficacy, fragrance, or appearance. [illegible] you will buy. Sold by all druggists. C. H. RING and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents.

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THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 IN GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Murray-st., N. Y.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life-Balsam is the most certain remedy for the arrest of cases of these and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. 21 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, [illegible] and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the Bowery dry-goods store, No. 186—a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration, of nine years' standing, after she had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH Stearns & Marvin's improvement. "The best safe in the world." Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of one Mr. Stearns, who has for 15 years, superintended their manufacture; during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—all having been tested in accidental fires. Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st. Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

1856.

OUR LATE STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER garments are now ready and on sale.

As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and in our best styles, an early call will ensure many beautiful things, that will be out of all before the season is fairly begun.

The stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings in our custom-room is admitted to be the largest and best selected variety ever exposed in this City.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $80 to $125.

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PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. "The Horace Waters Pianos," says the New-York *Evangelist*, "are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."

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The public are invited to try our IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID.

It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the stationers. THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—One Gilbert Æolian 7-octave; price $[illegible], for $[illegible]. One do., $[illegible], for $[illegible]. One 7-octave; price $[illegible], for $[illegible]. One do. 6¾; price $[illegible], for $[illegible]. One for $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible]. Second-hand Melodeons, $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible], at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their NEW PATENT RADICAL-CURE TRUSS. References—Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

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PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, corner Spring-street, Have just opened a splendid assortment of RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS. FOR SALE CHEAP.

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Are a blemish, all declare,
Then, to banish them, apply
CRISTADORO'S FAMOUS DYE.

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NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st. New-York, May 27, 1856.

NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS for dyspepsia, torpid liver, weakness, loss of appetite, &c. Its effect in imparting health and tone to the system is truly surprising. No person out of health should neglect them a day. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, wholesale agents.

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WOOLEN UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c., IN large variety, at low prices, all sizes now ready. Also Silk, Merino, heavy English Cotton, Undergarments and Hosiery, wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETING 10s., ENGLISH Brussels 8s., English Oil-cloths, 3 yards wide, 4s. the yard; superfine ingrain 5s. 6d. Also, 1,000 pieces, 2s. 6d. to 5s. the yard; English Damask, 4 yards wide, at [illegible]. HYATT'S Carpet Emporium, No. 410 Bowery.

PAPER DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, near Warren-st., have on hand every variety of paper hangings, displayed on screens so that their effect can be *fully* appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed and all work warranted.

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To Wholesale Grocers, Distillers, Druggists and Artisans.—Best cognac oil, flavorings and essences of all flavors known, requiring addition of spirits; colorings for brandies and port wines; chemicals used in the arts, fireworks, glass-making, ambrotyping, electrotyping, plating, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Livingston Reformed Dutch Church—N. W. corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av. SABBATH services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Citizens residing in that vicinity, and especially those who are not in the habit of going to Church, are earnestly invited to attend.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion and Senna.—This is a new preparation, in favor with many physicians as an anti-bilious cathartic. Valuable as a family remedy for children, used largely in place of castor oil. Prepared by TILDEN & CO., No. 98 John-st., New-York, and sold by all druggists.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, per U. S. steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Campbell—Practical Apothecary and Chemist, Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 26th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., will preach before the Brooklyn Young Mens' Christian Association TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st. and Strong-place. Subject: "The Voyage of Life." Young Men, and the public generally, are invited to attend. By order,
O. F. HAYES,
Chairman Com. on Lectures and Meetings.

Samson's Riddle—"Out of the eater came forth meat; out of the strong came forth sweetness." A sermon on the above subject will be preached at 10½ o'clock next LORD'S DAY MORNING, in the Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and West 23d-st., by Rev. P. F. JONES. At 7½ o'clock in the EVENING he will preach his farewell sermon, and take leave of the congregation.

Protestantism the Old Religion of the Bible.—*Romanism the New Religion of the Church.*—A converted Italian monk and priest, a student and other converts from Romanism, are expected to take part in the services conducted on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error in the New Mission church, 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited. P. MACMENAMY, D. D.

Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner Waverly-place.—The following clergymen will officiate TO-MORROW: 10½ A. M., Rev. STEPHEN H. BATTIN, of Cooperstown, N. Y.; 3½ P. M., Rev. OWEN P. THACKARA, of Herkimer, N. Y.; 7½ P. M., Rev. WM. R. NICHOLSON, of Cincinnati, Ohio, (prevented by illness from officiating last Sunday evening.) Seats free.

Rev. Wm. Meikle, of Mobile, Ala., formerly of the U. P. Church, Scotland, will preach in the A. R. P. Church, Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and 8th-av., on SABBATH, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., when collections will be taken in aid of the new edifice erecting for the 2d Presbyterian Church O. S. in Mobile.

Allen-street M. E. Church.—Preaching in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. PELATIAH WARD, at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. CHARLES SHELLING and at 7 o'clock in the evening by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

Church of the Messiah.—This Church, (Dr. Osgood's) No. 728 Broadway, will be re-opened for worship TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, the repairs and improvements being now completed. The Sunday School will be opened Oct. 5, in the new chapel over the vestibule.

Young Men's Christian Association, No. 3 Waverly-place.—Prof. HOWARD CROSBY will meet the Bible Class at 4 o'clock, P. M., EVERY SABBATH, beginning to-morrow afternoon. Subject for Sept. 28—*Herod's Treatment of the Church.*
EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Secretary and Librarian.

Vale's Hall, Corner of Bowery and Division-street—(Late "Mechanics' Institute)—TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, a lecture by G. VALE, on *The Influence of the Clergy on Politics.* To be followed by a debate.

No. 1 of Spurgeon's Sermons will be delivered in German in the Mission Chapel, 30th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., by A. PATER. All persons interested are respectfully invited.

Rev. J. Leander Townsend, Rector of St. James Church, Danbury, Conn., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 28. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery—Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, pastor. Public worship at 10½ and 7½ o'clock each Sabbath, conducted as in Scotland and Ireland. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

William Tyndale.—A sketch of the life of this learned champion and martyr for the truth of Christ, will be read TO-MORROW, at Mount Zion Church, Union Buildings, No. 169 Bowery, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

Catholic Apostolic Church—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching will be resumed on SUNDAY EVENING, 28th September, at 7½ o'clock.

The Northwest Prot. Ref. Dutch Church on West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Divine services in this church TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M.

John-street First M. E. Church—Situated in John-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. VAN HORN, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. *Strangers invited to attend. Seats free.*

Market-Street Church.—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver the first of a series of six discourses on the Lord's Prayer TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

Christianity and Slavery.—By request, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON will repeat his discourse on the Teachings of the New Testament upon Slavery, at the Tabernacle, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—TO-MORROW (Sunday) Rev. Dr. FOSTER, the pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Central M. E. Church.—Rev. ALLEN STEELE will preach in the MORNING at 10½ and at 3 P. M., and Rev. W. H. MILBURN at 7½ in the EVENING.

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Letter from Nebraska.	Ministers and Politics.
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Election of a Pope.	The Two Creeds.
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Plan for Conducting a Sabbath-school Library.	Advertisements.
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SHIP JOINERS.—NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of the New-York Ship Joiners' Benevolent Society, and joiners in general, are requested to attend a meeting of the Society, on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st., at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Mr. GEORGE STEERS. By request,
H. S. MACILVAINE, President.
S. M. DeFOREST, Secretary.

BURLEY'S DOVETAILING MACHINE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Burley's Dovetailing Machine Company, will be held at Taylor's International Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEO. D. EAMES, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WILLIAMSBURG.—E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., of New-York, and Hon. DANIEL P. TYLER, of Connecticut, will address the Central Republican Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, at their large hall in the Odeon, on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Singing by the Mustang Minstrels. Reserved seats for ladies. THOS. W. FIELD, Pres't.
GEO. FISHER,
S. B. HIGENBOTAM, } Secs.

FOURTEENTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON UNION CLUB, will meet at their headquarters, No. 226 Grand-st., SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. GEORGE THEWILLIGER and Mr. JOS. J. COUCH, will address the meeting. All Fremonters are invited. WM. PALMER, President.
DANIEL DAWSON, Secretary.

"EXTINGUISHERS" WILL MEET AT their head-quarters, No. 594 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—WM. H. FRY, of the New-York Tribune, and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., will speak at No. 274 Grand-st. on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. FRY will compare Free Labor with Slave Labor.

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BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
English, French and German black and white
SILK TRIMMING LACES,
FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY SILKS, SATINS, MARSELLINES AND FLORENCES,
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.
The attention of all CASH BUYERS is invited to an examination of our stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
No. 265 Grand-st., middle of block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 309 Grand-st., corner of Allen,) wishes to call the attention of his regular customers and the public in general, to his stock of
DRY GOODS,
which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in the City. His stock comprises almost all descriptions of DOMESTIC and FANCY DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, LACES, SMALL WARES, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash; and being bought for cash, will be found as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any store in the City. Remember, No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

Aequum locum, aequas proelii leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
has opened
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS,
RECHERCHE IN STYLE,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.
J. A. H. has also
A RICH STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
which he will be pleased to show his customers.
No. 775 Broadway,
above 9th-st.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.,
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CARPETS.
Wholesale and Retail.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.
We are constantly receiving
From Europe
And the
Auction Sales
All the latest
Styles of
CARPETING,
which we offer
At the Lowest
Market Rates.
A fine stock of cheap Ingrains constantly on hand.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open their new Fall Goods, of their own importation.
SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MERINOES, M. DE LAINES,
PRINTS AND VALENCIAS,
FLOUNCE AND BAYADERE VALENCIA ROBES,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
And General Dry Goods.
No. 720 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened several cases of new goods, comprising a superb selection of every make of
REAL LACE;
also, a large and beautiful assortment of the
RICHEST EMBROIDERIES IMPORTED,
No. 720 Broadway.

BIGELOW'S LIFE OF FREMONT.
From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
It should be the Republican politician's *vade mecum* in the pending canvass.
From the National Era, (D. C.)
Let our Republican friends arm themselves with Bigelow's Life of Fremont.
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBLIC!
For sale by all booksellers and news agents for $1.

REAL INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Has opened a magnificent assortment of Real India Camels' Hair Long Shawls, Square Shawls and Scarfs.

NEW SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
Another large invoice of cheap silks ready on Monday, Sept. 29, at 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., and 7s. per yard. A great bargain. CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

$20 SILK ROBES.
Another lot of these cheap Robes will be opened at retail on MONDAY, Sept. 22.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st. near Broadway.

DRESS SILKS
at 6s., 7s. and 8s., in large quantities and good styles will be added to our retail stock on MONDAY, Sept. 22.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st. near Broadway.

EARLY FALL CLOAKS
Of fine Gray, Brown, mixed and Black Cloths.
The styles entirely new.
Now on sale by
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS
in new and choice styles, some of which are strictly confined patterns, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CARPETS.
Just received, a large invoice of VELVET CARPETS—will be sold at great bargains; also, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, (new patterns,) with a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
E. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 70 Canal-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Sept. 29, a beautiful assortment of French Embroideries and real Lace Goods.
No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW FALL MANTILLAS,
Of the shawl and other fashionable shapes,
In textures to suit the present season.
Now ready, at retail, at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

POPLINS AND VALENCIAS.
A beautiful assortment of these very desirable fabrics for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

ELEGANT STELLA SHAWLS,
In all desirable colors, at very reasonable prices.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

A NEW STAGE has been built, and [illegible] made in the arrangements for [illegible] so as to afford a full view of the [illegible]
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Doors open at 7. Commence at [illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GERMAN [illegible]
[illegible] Auber's Grand Opera of
[illegible] MASANIELLO.
Mme. Minna V. Berkel, Mlle. [illegible] Weinlich, Beutler and Oehrlein, in the [illegible] principles.
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET
Will be sustained by Mlle. [illegible] and the Corps de Ballet.
Musical Director [illegible]
The price of admission has been fixed at the [illegible] standard of
FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; Private Boxes, [illegible]
Seats may be secured daily, at the Ticket Office of Niblo's Garden, from 8 to 2 o'clock, and at [illegible]
[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
and
MR. DION BOURCICAULT.
These celebrated artists will commence an engagement of
EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
On MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 29.
The unprecedented career of success which attended the performances of "The Fairy Star" and the author of "London Assurance" for sixty nights at the theater during the Summer Season, induces the management to believe that their reappearance will enable the theater to present an array of talent unparalleled in the history of the New-York stage.
To inaugurate a series of brilliant performances on Monday next will be performed Bourcicault's comedy, in five acts, of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
The author will perform the character of Dazzle, being his first appearance in this comedy in New-York.
Miss Agnes Robertson has chosen the character of Grace Harkaway.
Mr. Blake will appear [illegible]
Mr. Walcot [illegible]
Mr. Lester [illegible] Charles Courtly
Mr. Burnett [illegible]
Mrs. Peters [illegible]
Mrs. Hoey (for the first time) as Lady Gay Spanker
Miss Mary Gannon [illegible]
The comedy will be produced with a new mise en scène.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-STREET.
Admission....ONE DOLLAR. | Second Tier......50 cents.
Secured seats, extra 50 cents. | Amphitheater......25 cents.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commencing at 8.
Box offices at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MAX MARETZEK......Director and Conductor.
MONDAY, Sept. 29, 1856,
Will be presented, for the fourth time in America, with new costumes, Scenery, &c., after months' rehearsal, from Paris, Meyerbeer's grand opera,
NORTH STAR,
which was produced and performed in Paris for 200 consecutive nights.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
Mme. SIEDENBERG,
Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, COLLETTI, BARATTINI, ARNOLDI, QUINTO, MUELLER, in the principal roles.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET.
Complete success of the new original play,
THE WITCH WIFE,
repeated THIS (Saturday) EVENING, with new scenery, new costumes, music, &c., and the following
GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF TALENT.
Matthew Hopkins, the witch finder......Mr. E. Davenport
Marchmont Needham......Mr. C. Fisher
Antony Gabb....Mr. Burton | Stern......Mr. [illegible]
Cecil Howard......Mrs. E. Davenport
Alison......Mrs. Hughes
In act 2, a Witch Carouse and Dance.
The new scenery exhibits a Gothic Library, a new Forest Scene, the Old Malkin Tower and Rocky Glen, by Moonlight; a Court of Justice in 1645.
A Pas Seul by Mlle. Ducy Barre.
And the glorious and laughable farce of
TWICE KILLED,
in which Mr Burton and Miss Polly Marshall will appear.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Every night this week,
A Grand new Burlesque on the Opera of
MARITANA,
in three acts, with all the principal gems of the music, and first appearance of
Miss C. BUCKLEY AS MARITANA.
Preceding which
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

THE ORIGINAL FAKIR OF AVA.
This world-renowned Magician, will open his
TEMPLE OF ENCHANTMENT,
And give a series of his
MIRACULOUS ENTERTAINMENTS,
AT THE
CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30,
and continue
Every evening during the week.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATER.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Sept. 27, the performances will commence with a new version of LES FILLES DE MARBRE, called
MARBLE HEARTS.
After which M. FRANKE DEBACH,
M. FERRANTI, and his two children.
To conclude with MET-A-MO-RA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Sept. 27, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's new work of
DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP,
dramatized expressly for this theater.
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
THE FOUR LOVERS.
To conclude with B. & T. Cony's Dog Drama of
THE CATTLE STEALERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER—FIRST IN the field—Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S new romance of DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP, dramatized by C. W. TAYLOR, to be performed EVERY NIGHT this week, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, with LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents in addition to the full strength of the company. Secure your places.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Another captivating Domestic Drama, SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock, JESSIE; or, THE WANDERER'S RETURN, Jacob Thorn, C. W. Clarke; Chirrup, Hadaway; Jessie, Miss Mestayer. After which, DEAF AS A POST. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, JESSIE. Among the Curiosities are TWO LIVING ANACONDAS, the LIVING SKELETON, the DWARF LADY, the famous HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance to all 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

MISS TERESA ESMONDE—WILL GIVE ONE of her readings from Irish and American Poets at the Broadway Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had of DUNNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 151 Fulton-st.; HAVERTY, No. 110 Fulton-st., and P. O'SHEA, No. 786 Broadway.

DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP—MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S new work, dramatized by C. W. TAYLOR, EVERY NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS of this week, at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER, with LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, in addition to the company.

THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Open daily from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., at the CRYSTAL PALACE. DODWORTH'S BAND will perform EVERY EVENING. Grand CONCERT every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents. Children, half-price.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER—AGAIN the pioneer.—Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S new work, dramatized by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, entitled DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP, EVERY NIGHT this week and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, with LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD. Apply early for places.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP.—MRS. HARRIET BEECHER'S new work, at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER EVERY NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS of this week, with all the company and the powerful support of LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD.

THE TURF.

TENTH-STREET AND GREEN POINT FERRY.—During the races upon Fashion Course, three boats will be kept running upon this ferry.

CRICKET.—NEW-BRIGHTON VS. BROOKLYN.—The return match between these Clubs will be played TO-DAY, on the Cricket Ground at Bedford, near [illegible] the "Three Mile House," at the terminus of the [illegible] av. Railroad. The game will be commenced at [illegible]

[illegible]

An Odd Fellows' Hall has been dedicated [illegible] under the [illegible] of the representatives of the Grand Lodge who went from their Baltimore Convention for that purpose.

[illegible] CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each Branch of Trade: [illegible]

Berlin Wools, Embroidery, Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Laces for Regalia.
KURZMAN BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 62 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 58 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. M. ROLLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 66 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 238 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 238 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 238 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 424 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD..........120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Courtlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.
EATON & FOLSOM, (late the "Co." of H. Tomes & Co.,) No. 132 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 73 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).......61 Barclay-st.

Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH FLOWERS, Paris feathers, Chenille, straw buttons, bonnets, And millinery goods, for cash, at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., cor. William, N. Y. HOMER & KETCHUM.

FALL MILLINERY! FALL MILLINERY! We have now on exhibition a large and elegant assortment of French Millinery, Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers very cheap. McCORMACK & SIMPSON, (between John and Tillary sts.,) No. 238 Fulton-st. N. B.—No second price.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, NO. 36 BOWERY, will have his salesrooms closed on next Tuesday and Wednesday, and will be pleased to see his customers before, or on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, the 1st of October, when his store will be reopened, and when he will open a stock of Ribbons, Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings unparalleled in this City.

PARIS MILLINERY.—THE MISSES RONANE respectfully intimate to the ladies that they have opened a show-room with Paris Millinery, at No. 591 Broadway, between 4th and Amity sts. Please to give us a call.

MILLINERY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Ribbons, flowers, feathers, &c.; also pattern bonnets of the newest style. Milliners and country dealers liberally dealt with. L. P. TIBBALS, No. 354 Bowery, 2d door above Broome-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The dead and the dying
Around the room are strewn;
Lyon's Powder killed the creatures—
Why not you the same be doing?

EXTERMINATE THE BUGS, RATS, ROACHES, MICE, MOSQUITOES—By using LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS. It does the work effectually. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway.

388. COSTAR'S 388. Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator. Costar's Electric Powder, for the destruction of all insects, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, KIND and fit for family use; also, a rockaway carriage and harness; will be sold separate or together. Apply at No. 449 Broome-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

VERY SUPERIOR CANDIES OF EVERY KIND. LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK. At the lowest market price, by STEWART & BUSSING, Wholesale Confectioners, No. 410 Pearl-st.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH DEPOT. BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st. offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of Floor Oil-Cloths to be found in the City, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of carpeting and other goods connected with the business. BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 454 Pearl-st.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURE FRAMES. COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED. Nos. 249, 250, 252 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York. HORACE V. SIGLER.

F. S. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY. New Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY. Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES BY M. WISE, OPTICIAN, No. 37 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS. M. WISE respectfully informs the public that he still continues his Business in the same building occupied by him for the last twelve years, but has removed up stairs to reduce his expenses, and will be enabled thereby to sell his articles 20 per cent. cheaper than any in this line of business.

Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses that will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to the new style of PERSPECTIVE concave-glasses of the finest flint, which, through its high polish and true ground, produces the purest vision, and has been highly recommended as the best, in its effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.

Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for cataracts can also be suited.

He inserts new glasses of superior quality in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.

He exchanges all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight five years or change the glasses without extra charge.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow [illegible] Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. [illegible] and druggists generally.

IF YOUR MUSCLES ARE WEAK YOU know that a gymnasium will cause them to grow hard and firm, and what the gymnasium is to the body my Onguent is to the beard and hair [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner [illegible] No. 1½ Wall-st. [illegible]

[illegible] PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES [illegible]

[illegible] spirits of turpentine.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as plain seamstress; no objection to take care of a child. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer for two days. No. 37 West 26th-st., where the best of City reference can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, as good plain cook; she understands baking of all kinds, and is a good washer and ironer, in a small private family; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 65 [illegible]-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women: one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by a good cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in anything if required. Call at No. 209 West 16th-st. Good city references.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation, either as an assistant in a female seminary, or as day governess; she is prepared to give instruction in the ordinary English branches and French; satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address A. N. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, OF EXCELLENT education, wishes to procure a situation in the office of a good lawyer. Address N. N., *Daily Times*.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR WELCH BOY, about 14 years of age, who knows something of gardening, taking care of a small stock, a span of horses, &c., to go into the country, where can have a good home, schooling in the Winter, and moderate wages. Inquire after 6 P. M. at No. 282 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO A SOUTHERN city, two respectable women; one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse and chambermaid. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at first door above 25th-st., 5th-av.

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN, IN A first-class house in this City. A man of experience and energy, with a good, near-by trade, may meet with a favorable engagement. Address Box No. 3,721 Post-Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress. Must be accustomed to and fond of the care of an infant. One who is competent to cut and fit children's dresses would be preferred. Address Box No. 104 Post-Office, with City references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 15 TO 17 years of age. He must write an excellent hand, be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. References required. Apply, after 4 o'clock, P. M., to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED TO sell Brother Jonathan's patented furniture polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented furniture polish in the world. Call at the principal depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF NEW-England, educated for her profession, and accustomed to teaching higher English, French, Latin and rudiments of music, would engage as governess, or teacher of mathematics. Reference satisfactory. Address GOVERNESS, Rahway, N. J.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland college wishes to instruct in a family or school, in or near the City, 4 or 5 hours daily; best City references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 7, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—WANTED, A SMART *boy about 15 years of age, to learn the art of wood* engraving; one who has some knowledge of drawing preferred. Apply at PINKNEY'S establishment, No. 69 Nassau-st.

CLERK WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery store, who writes a rapid, handsome hand, is quick in figures, as assistant entry clerk and bookkeeper. Address Box No. 650, Post-Office, New-York.

TO SHIP CHANDLERS OR PRODUCE DEALERS.—A responsible and experienced man wishes a situation in a store, to take charge or as salesman. Best of reference given. Address C. T. Y., No. 132 Lexington-av.

TO TAILORESSES.—WANTED, TWENTY five first-class pantaloon finishers, at good wages; constant employment insured. REED & CASSELL, No. 132 Nassau-st., upper floor.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 5 EAST BROADWAY, A clerk for a steamer, 2 porters for stores, 3 men to drive horse and carts, 2 boys to learn trades. N. B.—6 colored men, porters for stores, wages $9 per week, 1 stewardess, 1 housekeeper, 4 chambermaids. GILLEN & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH ALL the modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife—also, two smaller rooms, desirable for single gentlemen, can be had, with board, at No. 404 4th-st., Albion-place. Location pleasant, and easily accessible by Broadway stages and the cars.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with a large front room, with pantries, on second floor. Also, two gentlemen with good board, within four minutes' walk of Wall or South ferries, at No. 246 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms may be obtained at No. 236 5th-av., corner 32nd-st.; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Exchange of reference required.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPErior suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board may be obtained at No. 26 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c., and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—WELL FURnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can obtain a very desirable front room, with board at No. 266 Hicks-st., three minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR married or single gentlemen can be had at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway; likewise one large front room on second floor unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to obtain good furnished rooms and board for himself, wife and daughter, in a first-class private boarding house, or in a private family where there are no other boarders. A parlor and two rooms required. Address MERCHANT, at this office for one week, giving number of house and location, description of rooms, meal hours, and price per week for the same.

BOARD WANTED—BY ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, with well furnished rooms, for which the advertisers are willing to pay a fair price. The house must be pleasantly located, and not above 20th-st. References required. Address Box No. 4,704 Post-Office.

NO. 265 BOWERY.—HOTEL LODGINGS—SINgle gentlemen can obtain single rooms and lodgings for $1 75 per week, or 37½ cents per night. The rooms are new and newly furnished. Manhattan House, near Houston-st.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN, A COMPETENT Musician, wishes to procure board in a respectable private American family, where he may have the opportunity to teach music. Address to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Music Store, No. 769 Broadway, where references will be given and required.

NO. 263 FOURTH-AVENUE.—A LARGE front room on the second floor, in a house with all modern improvements; suitable for one or two, or even three single gentlemen, with partial board. Also, a room suitable for one gentleman on the third floor. Only a few boarders are taken.

NO. 111 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives will find superior accommodations by applying early; house first-class, adjoining Gramercy Park; house rooms furnished or unfurnished, and private table, if desired. References given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL board, in a private family, at No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a pleasant room, with or without bedroom attached. The house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let a furnished parlor room, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen. Gas, fuel, &c., if wanted. Terms moderate, best of references required. Call at No. 63 Amos-st., near Hudson.

JERSEY CITY.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board and a very pleasant room in a private family in an agreeable situation. References required. Address B. N., Jersey City Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH OR without partial board, in a pleasant private house in Pacific-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Address H., Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with or without partial board. House has all the modern improvements. No. [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES, FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 79 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THIS BOARDing school for boys is located at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad [illegible]. It has been in successful operation for ten years, and is still conducted by its original proprietor and principal, Rev. E. Seymour. It embraces every facility for the instruction of youth in the various branches of science, preparatory for any stage of advancement in College, and for every variety of business pursuits. The government of the school is strictly parental, and special attention is paid to the physical, moral and religious instruction of the pupils. The Winter Term commences on Monday, the 3d day of November next, and continues five months. Circulars containing terms, references, views of buildings, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 29 Gold-st., Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, or on application to the Principal. REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. BLOOMFIELD, Sept. 1, 1856.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, in charge of the undersigned, is now commencing its ninth year. A few vacancies exist. Parents on inspection or inquiry, will find the location accessible and convenient—the rooms large, pleasant, and well ventilated. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, all of whom are taught by the Principal only, except in the French and writing. In these branches the best Professors are employed. His entire time and best endeavors are devoted by the undersigned to the welfare and improvement of the school. Terms from $100 to $150 per year. No. 61 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 16 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at A. D. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

$10.—THOMAS P. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—Dear Sir: I should do injustice to my feelings not to acknowledge the gratification I feel at the rapid improvement my sons have made in penmanship under your instruction. At the end of their twelfth lesson they gave me a specimen of their rapid off-hand writing. I must confess I was astonished—never had I seen such improvement in so short a time. The more particularly was I gratified, as I had always supposed them to be hereditarily bad writers. Respectfully yours, &c., JOHN YOUNG.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DR. CHARLES HINKEL, Principal.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF YALE, having been engaged for the past two years in a classical and commercial school, teaching the classics and higher English branches, would like to obtain a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where his services may be required during the forenoon of each day. Private instruction preferred. Address PUTNAM, office of *Daily Times*.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady who has taught for several years in some of the best families of this City, having just finished her last engagement, wishes to form a new one either as resident or as daily governess in New-York. She teaches French, German, Music, Drawing, the English branches, and the rudiments of Italian. The best references will be given. Address M. M., at Mr. Christern's French Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF LONG EXPERIence in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a situation as governess in a private family. Her course of instruction is music, French, drawing, with the higher and usual branches of a well-grounded English education. No objection to the country. Terms moderate. Address, for three days, H. H., *Union square Post-Office*.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 129 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English Department will be added this Fall. Next term commences Monday, Sept. 15. For terms, &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 129 West 22d-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st., of JAS. H. WILCOX, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

F. MARTINELLI, TEACHER OF THE Italian, French, German and Spanish languages, informs his friends that he has returned from Europe, and will continue to give instruction in the above languages. Those desirous of further information will write or call from 4½ to 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 22 East 14th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening classes to begin Oct. 1.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 29 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. Application for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School (Spanish and German languages) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—NO. 259 WEST 22d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School Sep. 15. REFERENCES—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Commodore Skinner, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Westcott, Saratoga.

THE NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, NO. 635 BROADWAY.—An Institute for properly regulated exercises, according to Prof. Long's System, for the due development and strengthening of the human body, for both sexes and every age. Arrangements made with Classes and Schools. HENRY GEBHARD, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INstitute, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen Sept. 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards, are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, No. 776 Greenwich-st., commencing Sept. 10. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. BODSTEIN—LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 15. Application to be made at the house.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY School, conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—WILL RE-OPEN their boarding and day school on Sept. 15, at No. 12 West 18th-st., sixth door west of 5th-av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Boys, No. 180 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. B. A. SMITH, late of Madison-square Collegiate Institute, Principal, will open on Monday, Sept. 22. Circulars at Appleton's.

J. B. CURLEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Westport, Conn., 54 miles from New-York. Terms $150 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, or apply at the *American School Institute*, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MURRAY HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, (Rector, Rev. J. J. Elmendorf,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

A. H. WHEELER'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY—Open day and evening, for reception of pupils, as heretofore. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL OPEN A Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 29 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL BE OPENED Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—NO. 237 4th-av., will be reopened on the 4th instant, with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—FOR THE EDUcation of boys, in two departments, collegiate and primary, at No. 24 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. [illegible] Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

J. DE LAUNAY'S CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANish, Italian, &c., (No. 180 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archeology*.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. [illegible], will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 287 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REMOVAL. MR. McELLIGOTT has removed his school to No. [illegible] Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-st.

MISS HAVENS HAS RESUMED HER Boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. [illegible]-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Her school Circulars may be had at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of M. KETCHUM and E. BEMENT, Esqs., No. 45 William-st., and of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of [illegible], Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH, No. 181 Macdougal-st.—No. 166 Clinton-place. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. French is the language of the school; no extra charges for modern languages. An elementary department, a gymnasium.

PARENTS SELECTING SCHOOLS, OR wanting tutors or governesses, are invited to inspect the registers of the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools and families in want of teachers of music and languages, or teachers of the different sciences, may obtain all necessary information at the Institute. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 806 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE MISSES ROWE RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 109 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530 Broadway.

A GRADUATE WHO HAS HAD FOUR years' experience in teaching bookkeeping, mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, would offer his services to principals of educational institutions, parents and others, who require an accomplished teacher. Address D. A., *Daily Times*.

PROF. E. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, French and Commercial School, No. 856 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in the number of pupils.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 102 Madison-av., near 33d-st., will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on Monday, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute. J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND Day School will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 60 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened Sept. 1.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—NO. 74 5TH-AV., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL FOR boys is now open at No. 14 West 26th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing on Saturday, Oct. 4. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 7, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. *The usual soirées will be given.*

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NO. 39 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Madame DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will reopen their Academy in New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 11, and in Brooklyn on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 3½ P. M. Circulars can be obtained at either Academy.

BROOKLYN.—MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING School will be reopened Oct. 8, at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinée Dansantes as heretofore. Information as to terms and regulations can be obtained on application to Mrs. LANNAY at No. 68 Willoughby-st.

DANCING SCHOOL.—AT NO. 54 EAST THIRteenth-st., west of Broadway.—Mr. CHURRUAUD'S Classes will commence on the 22d October. Days: Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 noon, and 3½ o'clock afternoon. Circulars can be had as above.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED. Unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST. Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, for sale cheap and to hire. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODERN IMPROVED ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTE Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A FINE assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUfactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL BOUDOIR cottage piano, made by Rolfe & Sons, London, last year, imported to order, and now only sold on account of the owner changing his residence; cost $325, and will be sold at $200. Apply at No. 309 Schermerhorn-st., near Bond-st. Brooklyn.

A 7-OCTAVE BACON & RAVEN PIANO—Been used eight months; cost $375; will be sold for $275; Chickering, $125; one $150; one $130; one $100; one $80; one $45; one $20; one at $15. Pianos to let. Carhart & Needham's Melodeons very low. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

G. & H. BARMORE, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 349 Bleecker-st., now offer a large and elegant assortment, and several superior second-hand pianos cheap.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	$28 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$50 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$30 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $40 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $50 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low. All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS. KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. $1 10 worth of this Oil gives as much light as $26 47 of Sperm Oil. KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL. See certificates at the office of the undersigned. KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL. Prepared expressly for ship's use. 20,000 gallons of the above Oils for sale. AUSTENS, Agents, Kerosene Oil Co., No. 39 Beaver-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority [illegible] and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers [illegible] always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but three years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 200 yards from depôt [illegible] per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered. Can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale, if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. . . MOULTON, No. 78 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $4,000 to $40,000. Also, to exchange and for sale: City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 300 acres at $90 an acre, including 80 tons of hay, stock and implements. Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine. HORACE WINANS, No. 132 Broadway, 2d floor.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—A NEW TWO-story and basement brick house, finely located and rented till 1st of May for $300 a year. Will be sold cheap. Also, two lots on the corner of Meadow and 6th sts., each 25 by 70 feet, adjoining the above house, will be sold much less than inferior lots can be bought for, if applied for soon. Inquire of CHARLES STREET, No. 145 Washington-st., Hoboken, or No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKlyn, convenient to the ferry and railroad, furnished or unfurnished, two first-class three-story basement and cellar houses, handsomely furnished and in good order. Terms moderate. Also, several handsome houses in good locations for sale at reasonable terms, or will exchange for good mortgages. Also, houses and apartments to let. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 139 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn, corner of Union.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE. Possession immediately; on 5th-av., near Madison-square, replete with all the modern improvements; 4 stories, English basement. To a desirable tenant it would be rented eight months, or it would be sold with the furniture. For further particulars, and permission to view premises, apply to J. M. FISKE & Co., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble cottage house in Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, Lot, 25x100. House, 3 story and basement, with extension; gas in every room; water in kitchen. Will sell or rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A THREE-STORY house on 89th-st., Yorkville, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, with all modern improvements; croton water, range, bath-tub, furnace, &c.; a fine view of Hurlgate, East River. Inquire of J. M. THORP, No. 23 Jones-st., between Bleecker and 4th st., or of E. A. THORP on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house in Henry-st.; has a front of 25 feet; is three rooms deep; has gas, Croton water, bath-room, furnace, range; has been recently painted, and is in the most perfect order. Location the best in the Ward. For terms, &c., apply to ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO., No. 257 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS stone-front house, No. 14 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Lot full size, house 25x54, has all the modern improvements and been newly painted throughout. Inquire of H. MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or at No. 230 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK front high-basement house, No. 141 West 24th-st.; house 25 feet by 45 feet—lot 100 feet deep; house in first-rate order. Can be seen any time. Apply No. 23 Murray-st. P. U. MORGAN.

FOR SALE—A FULL LOT WITH 2 HOUSES, situated in Forsyth, near Canal-st. Would make excellent tenant houses. Address J. B. M., Box No. 4,651 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—NINTH-STREET, HOUSE NO. 111, with all modern improvements, newly painted. Possession given immediately. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 30 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD country residence and land unimproved, with and without water front, containing from one to three acres of land. *Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.*

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 40 East 11th-st., replete with the improvements, in perfect order; may be seen between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. Apply to JAMES T. SMITH, No. 257 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 42 Grove-st.; house in good order; possession immediately; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., 2d story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—A Factory with water-power and buildings sufficient for a large business, with two acres of ground if required. Apply to J. T. WARING, on the premises.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property—situated in the town of Rye, near two depôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 11 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 17 BOORman-place, (west 23d-st.,) half a block from cars and stages, and one of the best locations in the City. The house is a three-story, English basement, moderate size, with all the modern improvements, and in good order. Will be rented only to a single family—a small, quiet one (with few if any children) preferred. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY and comfortable cottage, with four lots attached, on 129th-st., near 5th-av.; street paved and lighted; Croton Water and gas pipes; beautiful shade trees, shrubbery, &c.—a bargain. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO A PRIvate family, situated west of Lexington-av., in 23d-st., three stories, thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, in excellent order. If desired, would sell the furniture and let the house. To see the house, address R. C. READ, Post-Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 128 MADISON-av., between 31st and 32d sts., the four-story brownstone front house, complete with all the modern improvements, and one of the best locations in the City; full lot; house 25x70 feet. Possession given Nov. 1. Inquire of the owner, N. T. PIKE, No. 9 East 33d-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF A HOUSE, WITH every modern improvement. Parlor, good size and finely furnished. Private family in the house, and board furnished if desired. Located in the upper part of the City. Rent only $175. Apply to G. W. R., No. 70 Chatham-st., within 3 days.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—With immediate possession, three desirable cottages, containing 7 to 9 rooms, besides attic and cellar, with gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Front and back parlor on first floor, front basement with small room adjoining, and two bedrooms at No. 280 Stanton-st. Good neighborhood. Rent low. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 483 Houston-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER will let till the 1st of May next, the house now occupied by him, within about four minutes walk of Glenwood station. Splendid view of river and Palisades. Apply to ISAAC HADDOCK, No. 265 Grand-st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSE NO. 243 Canal-st., corner of Renwick-st., to a good tenant. It will be put in complete order and painted throughout. Inquire of J. B. MILLER, No. 134 Canal-st.

NO. 33 KING-ST.—TO LET, A THREE STORY dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; might be let to two small families. Inquire of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET.—A GENTEEL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in fine order, and frescoed, handsomely furnished below 30th-st., and between 4th and Lexington avs.; rent $2,000. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES situated in a block of seven houses on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Croton water to each house. Will be let at a very low rate. Apply to Mr. NEW, house No. 4.

TO LET CHEAP—A FINE LARGE HOUSE with eight lots in Strong-place near Harrison-st., Brooklyn, by MILES & BETTS, No. 57 Wall-st.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—No. 47 Carrol-st., Brooklyn. Has just been put in good repair, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Address JOHNSON, at this office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suits, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET.—At reasonable rates, on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway. The extension of Canal-st., from River to River, gives great advantages to this position. Inquire of J. GAUDU, No. 105 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 400 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

100 TONS TAFEU—FOR TOP-DRESSING grass and Winter grain, (composed of ¾ night-soil and ¼ No. 1 Peruvian Guano,) at $40 per ton; 10,000 bbls. Poudrette at $1 50 per bbl. We warrant our articles superior to any other in market. Address LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

$6,000.—RARE CHANCE.—[illegible] A beautiful and [illegible] Must be sold. Inquire of F. A. PADDOCK, No. [illegible] Wall-st., or RICHARD GILES, No. 15 Pearl-place.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM.—The heirs of the estate of the late Lewis Vail, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in [illegible], Westchester County, [illegible] from Peekskill, containing 130 acres, all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a large dwelling house, barn, wagon house, granary, &c., &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thriving orchard, containing every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided into meadow and other lands, with about [illegible] wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX. VAIL, in the village of Peekskill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 112 ACRES IN ROCKland Co., 4 miles from Nyack, and 2 miles from Erie Railroad station; has on it a substantial house, tenant house, barn and other out-buildings. It is well watered; has a large apple orchard and a variety of other fruit; about 20 acres of it in wood land. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or if by letter, address WM. G. DUNN, Nyack Turnpike, N. Y. Steamboats leave Jay and Chambers sts. every morning and afternoon for Nyack. Stages meet the steamboats. Fare to Clarkstown, 25 cents. Property to the amount of $3,000 will be taken in exchange.

FOR SALE—A FARM FIVE MILES ABOVE Newburg, Village of Middle Hope, estate of Nathaniel Tooker, deceased, 53 acres meadow and upland, valuable fruit, good house, fences, &c., in a healthy locality. [illegible] Further particulars at No. 160 Canal-st., or of GEO. HUSSEY, No. 53 Broadway, room No. 12.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York City improved property; also $3,000. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 53 Broadway, room No. 12.

FOR SALE—55 ACRES OF LAND BELONGING to the estate of [illegible], pleasantly situated in Oxford, Conn., on the stage route from Seymour to Woodbury, (is easy of access by Naugatuck R. R.) with a large convenient house and out-buildings, all in good condition. It contains wood, plow, meadow land, and a young orchard of choice fruit. It is advantageously located for a Boarding School, having been used for that purpose for a number of years. For particulars inquire of M. S. MUNN, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT POUGHKEEPSIE FOR A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—Eight acres, with a large mansion, with wings and verandah, containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold baths, water-closets, furnaces, range, &c.; beautiful lawn, with ornamental and shade trees; garden, with fruit in great variety; extensive river views and mountain scenery; half mile from depôt. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Newburg on the Hudson, the large stone mansion, with 18, 28, 30 or more acres, well shaded and fruited, and surrounded by splendid country seats; the views of river, bay, mountain, are not equaled by anything on the Hudson. Several fine building sites on this property, are also offered at prices that must insure a ready sale. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DAIRY FARM OF [illegible] acres, near Howel's depôt, Orange county. Price [illegible] $6,000. Also farms to exchange, and grist mills, cottages, country seats, and Western lands. C. H. OLIVER, Room 7, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM of 24 acres, situated about 1½ miles from the railroad depôt in Newark; about five acres of fine woodland—the balance under cultivation. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 37 Maiden-lane.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE. The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:
ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.
SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.
SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.
ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.
Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer. STRONG & SMITH, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL CONDENSED BRASS LINED BOXES FOR THE BEST STYLE OF CARRIAGE AXLES—This newly invented and excellent article can be inspected at the Carriage Hardware Store of Messrs. SMITH & VAN HORN, No. 78 Beekman-st., New-York. Gentlemen who are at all particular about the easy and smooth running, safety and durability of their wagons and other light carriages, will, it is confidently believed, [illegible] their carriage-makers to use these boxes in preference to any others. No description is necessary, [illegible] inspection will produce conviction of the merits of this new article. References can be given to many first-rate carriage makers who are using these improved axle-boxes. The invention is an American one, and places American manufactures, in this respect, far ahead of European competition. Sporting gentlemen will find the diminution of friction, assured by these boxes, a material advantage where other conditions are nearly balanced.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' Agents, BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE—NINE VERtical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 18 inches diameter, having 12 4-foot tubes, to 24 inches diameter, having 61 5-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 65 Broadway, N. York.

COLT'S PISTOLS, ALL SIZES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS, GUNSMITH'S ARTICLES—A full assortment for sale by A. W. SPIES, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM R. HAWS, No. 149 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y., BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. RICHARD MOSLEY & CO. Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER. SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 36 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—All kinds, at low prices; diaries and daily journals for 1857; books made to pattern. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers, offer special inducements to the Book Trade at Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.—SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 36 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

STEEL'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS. STEELE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 88 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE STEAMER America, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. S. Day, President. Blank date and amount. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. [illegible]. Also, forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 80, inclusive, and 11 and 80, inclusive. Also, nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.) The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped. WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST—IN SIXTH-AVENUE, NEAR BOND'S store, on Wednesday, the 24th ult., a heavy gold bracelet, containing two Daguerreotypes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 329 4th-st., and no questions asked.

LOST—LAST WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, near Washington Square, three deeds inclosed in an envelope. They are of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with COR. E. DISOSWAY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST A DIAMOND PIN containing seven stones, on Thursday the 11th inst. The above reward will be paid by returning it to No. 24 West-st.

PRINTING.

POLITICAL PRINTING, also, ORNAMENTAL AND PLAIN, DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. ORDERS LEFT AT THIS OFFICE WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Cards, &c.

$2 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $3 Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. SCHLER, Printer, 57 Fulton-st.

SEPT 1856

[illegible]

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANO-FORTES, 150 BEDSTEADS, BOSTON ROCKERS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms [illegible] a large lot of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, parlor furniture, extension tables, [illegible] furniture, cottage suites, wardrobes, [illegible] card and sofa tables, several French plate mirrors, oil paintings, sofas, sofa bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, together with every article necessary for housekeeping. Also, 1 or 2 very fine rosewood piano-fortes, in good order; also, 150 cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade; also, Boston and other rockers, curl maple [illegible]. N. B.—The stock is large, being the furniture of several families.

A. J. Bleecker & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING AND THIRD STS.—Messrs. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 58 Spring-st., being a lot of ground 25x100, with three buildings thereon [illegible]. Also, the property known as No. 370 3d-st. The lot is 25 7x108, with one [illegible]. This property rents [illegible]. A portion of the purchase money [illegible]. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order, JAS. H. & WM. H. PULLIS, Executors.

Henry Ogsbury, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FOUR PIANO-FORTES, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a large stock of household furniture, comprising parlor, bedroom, dining-room, and other furniture, &c.

ALSO,

[illegible] piano-fortes.

[illegible] mahogany piano-fortes. Sold on account of whom it may concern. N. B.—Goods carefully [illegible] on the premises for shipping, &c.

POSITIVE SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY property at auction on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1856, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y. Two very desirable dwelling-houses, with large yard and garden attached, containing an assortment of fine fruit trees. Also, about twenty building lots, of dimensions to suit purchasers, the [illegible] adjoining and near the New-Haven Railroad. [illegible] The sale is positive to the highest bidder without reserve. For information and [illegible] apply to A. BIXLEY, on the premises, or to PHINEAS POTTER, No. 166 Pearl-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Feb. 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given [illegible] that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, [illegible] Buffalo, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Dec. 31, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 22, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' BANK, of Rochester, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC—NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Bank having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock [illegible], and to call in said increased capital as they may from time to time determine, the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of $300,000 is required to be paid on or before the 1st November next, and that books of subscription are now opened at the Bank for signature. By order.

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Sept. 25, 1856.—The MARINE BANK at Oswego has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made on or before the 1st October will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st. (3 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
Chas. A. Whitney, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
[illegible] Vice-Presidents.
[illegible], Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. B. STILLMAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER with $60,000 capital, in an established commercial and manufacturing business in this City. $60,000 could be employed with advantage. The advertisers, having fifteen years' experience in the business, are fully competent to [illegible] successfully. The most satisfactory references will be given. Address, with real name, B. D. W., office of this paper.

$1,200 WILL BUY A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT well stocked, with presses and every variety of type, all nearly new. The establishment is doing a very good business, and is located in one of the finest villages in the State. Address
R. W. RUNYON, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR A PARTNER TAKEN—A large stone and brick Chemical Manufactory, and several lots of land, together with a great variety of apparatus, steam engine, &c. A few thousand dollars can be invested here to good advantage. Principals with real names address Box No. 2,860.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY City Daily Sentinel, and the printing office connected with it, are offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late editor and proprietor. The paper is eleven years old and is in a flourishing condition. Inquire of MR. HATCH, in the office, Jersey City.

GREAT STAND FOR THE GROCERY BUSINESS TO LET.—Rare opportunity for an energetic man. The large store and cellar, No. 505 10th-av. [illegible] Apply immediately to O. ANGEVINE, No. [illegible]

$3,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $150 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps, to JOHN ADAMS, Amity, Washington Co., New-York.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO RUN [illegible]

[illegible]

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.—NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, [illegible] Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of Notes, Drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st. References—[illegible] Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($2,400,000), for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six. (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered, (and none, otherwise will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, }
J. D. KIMBALL, } Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of
J. H. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1856.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	E. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. N. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James B. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
John A. Stewart, Secretary.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE BY THE undersigned to the agent of the State of Indiana for an issue of the following stocks, standing in the name of Miss Elizabeth Dent, viz.:

Certificate No. 447, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 State 5 per cent. Stock.

Certificate No. 444, 3d June, 1847, $4,395 State 2½ per cent. Stock.

Also, to the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Loan for an issue of the following:

Certificate No. 268, 3d June, 1847, $13,500 Canal 6 per cent. Preferred Stock.

Certificate No. 271, 3d June, 1847, $3,395 Canal 5 per cent. Special Preferred.

Certificate No. 80, 3d July, 1848, $2,700 Canal Subscription 6 per cent.

The original Certificates of the above Stocks and Bonds having been lost or stolen in England.

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. Bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

VALLEY BANK OF MARYLAND.—THE Committee appointed on behalf of the Billholders of this Bank, having addressed the Messrs. Lelands, and received only for answer a reference to the Bank books and Receiver, respectfully request all persons holding Valley Bank money immediately to forward their names, address and respective amounts to LUTHER R. PERT, Counselor at Law, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York, with a promise to share pro rata the necessary expenses of efforts to procure redemption, not exceeding two per cent. on any amount.
CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Chairman.
J. T. HILDRETH, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court House.)—New-York, June 26, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN this City the 1st of October next, on the following named securities, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox., viz.:
CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS 7 per cent., issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company.
CITY OF ZANESVILLE BONDS 7 per cent., issued for school purposes.
ROSS COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS 7 per cent. issued for building Court-House. ATWOOD & CO.

$320,000 8 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of the Republic.

The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 48 miles of the Road, 15 of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same, as a first-class investment. These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1862.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, Sept. 17, 1856.

ANNUAL ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Barclay-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 6, 1856. Polls will be opened from 12 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Chicago, Sept. 19, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL Coupons for Interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, becoming due after this date, will be paid at maturity at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York City.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer, C., B. and Q. R. R. Co.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Cincinnati, Aug. 25, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office, in the city of Cincinnati, on the 20th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees, to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.
CHAS. STETSON, President.

Office of the Lackawanna R. R. & Coal Co.,
No. 90 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.,
Sept. 16, 1856.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of this Company, due 1st October prox., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
MICHAEL MEYLERT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Interest Coupons due 1st October, 1856, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 48 William-st., New-York. J. M. CATLIN, President.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL 1ST AND 2D Mortgage bonds, Lehigh Valley Railroad Stock and Bonds, Indiana State 2½ per cent stock for sale by
WM. H. NEILSON, No. 63 Wall-st.

New-York, Sept. 24, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON FIRST OF October, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid at the office of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1856, on the following-named Securities, viz.:
OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.'S INCOME BONDS.
OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO.'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.'S REAL ESTATE BONDS.
Will be paid on and after that date, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.
(Signed) GEO. DARSIE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the first day of October proximo, on the Income and Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
Dated Madison, Ia., Sept. —, 1856.
F. H. SMITH, President M. & I. R. R. CO.

Shoe and Leather Bank,
New-York, Sept. 23, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of October next, until which time the Transfer Book will remain closed. [illegible] Cashier.

A new edition of the popular work,
HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL [illegible]

[illegible] This invaluable work may be obtained as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. To be consulted as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.
Has been used with uniform success in consumption, scrofula, &c., &c., and by the test of nine years' experience proved the purest and best COD LIVER OIL in use. It is no quack medicine or nostrum, but is recommended by the most eminent physicians. See that our signature is over the cork of each bottle.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Wholesale depot No. 165 Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.
This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes. In cases where the ball of the eye is thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seal of the Patent-Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish, the magic before its influence, thus rendering it an invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIE'S ANTIDOTE, A specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhea, gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had; and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent gonorrhea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for this City, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

T. E. CALLENDER, corner 3d and Walnut sts., agent for Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston. W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and imparting into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it incites them to more ready dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combination of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 548 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 5 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease an instantaneous cure is obtained. In stricture, from the earliest to the most advanced state; also, in Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Impotence, and all Genito-urinary diseases, he can guarantee perfect and radical cures, without painful operations, offensive medicines or troublesome restrictions. A new strictly non-mercurial treatment in old syphilitic cases. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. By letter address box 800 P. O. Especial attention given to the treatment of Chronic diseases, as Piles, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, and diseases peculiar to females, &c., &c.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 38 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 122 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, Consulting and Operative Surgeon, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, may be consulted, confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in derangements of the sexual system,) together with his many new and efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Also, treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Communications in English or French. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating that Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous humbug.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA—PREPARED under the immediate superintendence of the discoverer, Sir JAMES MURRAY, for sale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 170 William-st., cor. Beekman-st., New-York.

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND [illegible] a pleasant and effective dentifrice, sold by druggists generally, also at the Crystal Palace, for 25 cents a box. Office, No. [illegible] Broadway.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTING of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in quantities to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE [illegible] HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

[illegible]

At 2 P. M. [illegible] Saratoga at 7¼ P. M.

At 5 P. M., Arriving at Saratoga at 9 ½ P. M. [illegible] Springs at 10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Courtlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western, and Northern Railroads.

8:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains. 9:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.

3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamer approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.

Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—FROM NEW-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the roads, Europa and Champion on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 303 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 3:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

Summer Arrangement—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $12 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M. Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare, 20 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid Steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. Thomas Lyon, will leave for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, from pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct 1.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid steamship TENNESSEE will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on MONDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship TEXAS will succeed the TENNESSEE, and sail Oct. 24, to connect with the SIERRA NEVADA on the Pacific.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

FURNITURE.—OVER ONE HUNDRED SUITES of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing, are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 388 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.,
and at Branch Store No. 34 8th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $65, imitation do $50, library and dining-room, at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—PARTIES ABOUT PURCHASING should call at the office of the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 173 Centre-st., where they can effect a very great saving. Country orders solicited.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE—Elegant suites for $25 at the manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 39 Canal-st.

THE EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible], PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible], BALTIC, Capt. [illegible], ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible].

[illegible] Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 deg. until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Aug. 20
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 27
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 3
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 10
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 17
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 24
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 1
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 8
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 15
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 22

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK..Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..Saturday, 11th of October, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. Cavendy, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Nov. 1.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ATLANTIC, Eldridge Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The Steamship BALTIC, Captain Comstock, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 11.
NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 9½ o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on Oct. 15.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from pier foot of Jay-st., north side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. King, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson. Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson			Pittsfield	$2 50
Claverack			Cheshire	2 75
Mellenville			South Adams	2 75
Ghent			North Adams	3 00
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50		Dalton	2 65
East Chatham	1 65		Hinsdale	2 85
Canaan	1 80		Washington	3 00
Lebanon Springs	2 35		Becket	3 00
Edwards	1 90		Chester Factory	3 05
State Line	1 95		Huntington	3 05
West Stockbridge	2 00		Rupert	3 25
Richmond	2 05		Westfield	3 25
Shaker Village	2 30			

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN PORT.—The superior steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. John Borden, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Thursday, Sept. 25..2	P. M.	Friday, Sept. 26....7	A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26....3	P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27..8	A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27..3	P. M.	Monday, Sept. 29....8	A. M.
Monday, Sept. 29....3	P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30...9	A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 30...3	P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1..9	A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

CHANGE OF HOUR—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Amos-st. each way. The new steamer METAMORA, Capt. William Perry, will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 203 West-st., rear office.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW—Landing at 130th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. The favorite steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. Teson, will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8½ A. M., landing as above, touching at Amos-st. each way. Returning, leave Haverstraw at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 5 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 203 West-st.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and steamer ALIDA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, from pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. For further particulars inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 203 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AT 7 A. M. FROM Sept. 15, steamer ALIDA, from Canal and Spring sts., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. ARMENIA, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Chambers-st., making the principal landings, connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the north, also with trains west to Niagara and Suspension Bridge.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A DOUBLE CYLINDER proof press, in good order. [illegible] self-acting ink-fountain. Price, $[illegible] cash. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & NICHOLS, [illegible] Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—THOMAS G. HALLOCK against STEPHEN ROBBINS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To Mr. STEPHEN ROBBINS, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-five dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 22d day of July, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1856.
MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Riverhead, L. I.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—The undersigned, JOHN C. DEVEREUX, of New-York City, and M. THOMPSON, of Washington, D. C., attorneys and counselors-at-law, are associated for the legal prosecution of claims for creditors of Government, in the Court of Claims.

They will cooperate in attention to business matters at Washington which may be intrusted to their care by the profession or claimants, in the City of New-York, or elsewhere in any part of the State.

They may be consulted, at any time, personally or by letter, either at New-York or Washington.
JOHN C. DEVEREUX,
No. 130 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.
M. THOMPSON, Washington City.
John C. Devereux is a Commissioner of the Court of Claims.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to MOSES TAGGART, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated Sept. 20, 1856.
MOSES TAGGART, Administrator.
ADALINE M. HURLBURT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to MARY B. JARVIS, at the store of JOHN TRYON, No. [illegible] Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1856.
MARY B. JARVIS, Administratrix.
my17-law6mS* C. E. COLES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DODGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT DODGE, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1856.
SAMUEL N. DODGE, Administrator.
mh20-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the establishment of [illegible], No. 11 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, [illegible] 1856.
[illegible], Administrator.
ap28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON T. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, No. 1 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1856. R. M. BLATCHFORD, Executor.
mh28-law6mS*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLAGGING AND CURB AND GUTTER STONE.—Office of Governors of the Alms House, Rotunda, Park, Sept. 26, 1856.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till Monday, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing and delivering on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, or either of them, in such quantities as may be required,

10,000 square feet of Flagging,
1,000 running feet of Curb Stone,
1,000 running feet of Gutter Stone.

All the flagging to be of North River stone of the best quality—no stone to measure less than 24 by 36 inches, and to be less than two inches thick, to be dressed perfectly square on every side, ready to lay and make close joints. The curb and gutter to be of North River stone of best quality, or dark blue Connecticut stone of best quality. The curb stones not less than three feet in length, four inches thick (uniform) and 20 inches wide throughout, the ends to be truly squared so as to form close joints, and the front cut smooth to the full depth to join closely with the gutter. The gutter stone to be not less than three feet in length, four inches thick and 14 inches wide, the surface level and even, and the ends and sides squared to form close joints. Proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Governors reserve the privilege of increasing the quantity not to exceed that originally named, (viz: 10,000 feet flagging, 1,000 feet curb and 1,000 feet gutter,) and also of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Department.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each, 170 feet high, with steam boilers, and to be built and erected complete on the site, in accordance with plans prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and superstructure, to be submitted by the proposer with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. R. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

Office of the Board of Education,
Corner of Elm and Grand sts.,
New-York, Sept. 25, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the ninth day of October next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationary, and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the ensuing year. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, }
ANDREW J. PERRY, }
ROBERT A. ADAMS, } Committee.
GEORGE WHITE, }
WILLIAM JONES, Jr. }

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 1st day of October, at 5 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the Primary Department of Ward School No. 28, in Stanton-st., in the XIth Ward, with furniture same as that now in use in Ward School No. 18, VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. By order of the School Officers of the XIth Ward. GEORGE WHITE, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.—SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up the addition recently erected, at school-house No. 50, in 20th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., according to plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's office aforesaid. By order of the Board of School officers of the XVIIIth Ward.
ABEL T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BROKENRIDGE COAL is now for sale at the following coal yards at $15 per ton for the present: Col. E. L. SNOW, No. 188 9th-av., corner 27th-st., New-York; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WELDON, No. 40 South-st., New-York; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office northwest corner of Montgomery and Green sts., Yard No. 8 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of A. THOMPSON, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

COAL.—PEACH ORCHARD FROM THE MINES producing the best article, and Lehigh, genuine and pure, at the lowest market price, re-screened from yard for cash per ton free from the boats. Also Liverpool Orrel, Cannel (American and English,) and Cumberland, of the choicest qualities. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner [illegible] sts.

COAL, COAL.—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals.
WILLIAM E. PEARSON, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and never explode. [illegible] These great advantages, in connection with the fact that, with a working of [illegible] are brought to metal as to [illegible] safe and profitable investment. [illegible] if they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer Jenny Lind, at the Delavan House, Albany; and to many other places. [illegible] For further information apply to E. AUBIN, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

[illegible]

Police Intelligence.

CAUGHT AGAIN.

A notorious character, named Edward Nugent, was arrested again the other evening, by one of the Nineteenth Ward Police, on a charge of rowdyism of some kind, and brought before Justice Wakeman, of the Fourth District Police Court, who committed him for trial. This Nugent has been a terror to the residents in the vicinity of [illegible] and Third-avenue. He has been sentenced to Blackwell's Island four times during the past [illegible] years. He will, no doubt, be sent there again, as Justice Wakeman seems determined to rid his district of all such characters.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A youth giving his name as William Schroeder was brought before Justice Osborne, yesterday morning, on a charge of shop-lifting. It appears that early in the morning he was detected in the act of stealing a box of combs [illegible] from the store of Wm. Richards & Co. [illegible] Broadway. He made an attempt to escape, but was pursued and captured by officer Walsh of the Fourth Ward. He was committed for trial.

A BOSTON TAILOR IN TROUBLE.

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Frangipanni, an eternal perfume.
A perfume for the North,
A perfume for the South,
A perfume for the East,
A perfume for the West.
The only perfume suitable for this *great and glorious* [illegible].
It is a perfume of all nations.
Europe acknowledges it to be the only perfume worth notice, by the support and the 90,000 bottles consumed in 1855 and '56.
Asia declares per excellence.
Africa magnifies and extols its maker's name.

PATRONIZED BY

The American Ladies, the Queen of Portugal, the Empress of Austria, the Queen of Spain, the Princesses [illegible] and Poniatowski, the Duchess of Saxe Gotha, the Princess Czernicheff, (of St. Petersburg,) Mesdames Grisi, Rachel, and Lind, and most ladies of the Courts of Europe.

Piesse & Lubin's.

AGENTS:

Geo. E. Ingle & Co., Druggists,
Corner of Walker and Broadway.
Thomas T. Green, C. H. Ring,
F. V. Rushton, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Perfumed Breath.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by all druggists. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co., proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—The Fashions of the season in Gentlemen's Hats has been introduced by Genin. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of Genin as the governing styles of the day, and his Fall Hat for 1856 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. Genin, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 50c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

We as a Nation need an impartial President.—We also need a Pump that will not freeze in Winter, one that will last from eight to twelve years without being repaired, and one that will, if required, operate perfectly as a fire engine. Such a one may be obtained of E. G. Day & Co., No. 113 John-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Millard Fillmore, John C. Buchanan and James Fremont.—Politicians, buy your hats at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway. His latest style is worthy to succeed his Rocky Mountain Beavers, being light, elegant, stylish, cheap and fashionable.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company.—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.—This unequaled collection of Paintings is still open to the public, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. It challenges comparison with any other collection on this Continent; and to be appreciated must be seen.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures.—A new and elegant assortment of Gas Fixtures of every variety are now offered to the trade or at retail at our Manufactory, No. 12 Canal-street, corner of Elm. Old Chandeliers regilt, bronzed or taken in exchange for new. Curtis & Alexander.

[Advertisement.]

The largest, handsomest, cheapest stock of black cloth frock coats may be found at Evans' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street. Black cloth suits $12.

[Advertisement.]

The largest, handsomest, cheapest stock of cassimere business coats may be found at Evans' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street. Cassimere suits $8.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

[illegible]

Gurney has recently made important alterations [illegible] in his establishment.

Gurney has now greater facilities for producing [illegible] work in every branch than has heretofore been done in this country.

Gurney has still in his employ the best of his old artists.

Gurney has recently added to the above a talented corps of *American, French, and German artists.*

Gurney's colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

Gurney's plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

Gurney's Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior productions.

Gurney has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

Gurney received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

Gurney stands at the head of the world in the *Photographic Art.*

Gurney has not removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

Gurney has no connection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

Gurney attends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

Gurney will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endeavor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS

THAT NEED NO MAKING.

Progression.

From Humphrey's Photographic Journal of Sept. 1856.

We do not approve of the plan of puffing the members of the Photographic profession by way of *personals.* This may do very well when one is trying to bring his works into favor with such as are susceptible to *flattery*, and measure out their support according to the amount of editorial ink used as bait. We feel confident that those who best know will agree with us that it is no puffing, when we can say with so much truth, that the Photographic Art this day owes, in no small degree, its position in this country to Mr. C. D. Fredricks, a gentleman who was the first to introduce the Photographic process upon an extensive scale in America. Previous to his establishing himself here, he visited Europe, and, with an enterprise worthy of imitation, he was not satisfied with first securing what knowledge he could himself gain, but also engaged the services of several of the most eminent Parisian Artists. He then, in connection with Mr. Gurney, opened an establishment on a plan unequaled in the world.

After successfully following his profession, in connection with Mr. G., for some time, he has opened a "Temple of Art" in this City, under his own professorship and supervision. We have honestly and candidly presented the foregoing, feeling that it is justly due to a fellow-laborer.

Charles D. Fredricks, late Gurney & Fredricks, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

The Lownd's Patent Pen and Pencil, manufactured by Wilmarth, Clussman & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability as well as its convenience and simplicity will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed is worthy an examination. Made in Gold and Silver.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Their searching and curative properties render them invaluable to those who suffer from Liver and Stomach Complaints. Any case of dyspepsia will readily yield to their wonderful influence. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Little Cordelia Howard in "Dred, or the Dismal Swamp," from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's new work, at Purdy's National Theater, this afternoon and evening, also a pantomime and a neat drama with it. What an opportunity for the ladies and children this afternoon will be. Come one, come all, and see Little Cordelia as *Tom Tit.*

[Advertisement.]

An interesting advertisement of Brady's Gallery will be found upon the first page of to-day's *Tribune.*

A Photographic portrait of Hon. Robt. Lowe, M. P., was yesterday added to the Gallery of Mr. B. Brady, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs of the late
Lorenzo B. Shepard
and
George Steers,
On exhibition at the Gallery of M. B. Brady, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Go and see Jessie.—"Jessie; or, The Wanderer's Return," is one of the most beautiful of domestic dramas. Its superior has never been produced. It is presented this afternoon and this evening, at Barnum's Museum, and we advise all to go and witness it as a treat of no common character.

Success of Republicanism in Virginia.

Wheeling, Va. Sept. 22, 1856.

Mr. J. C. Underwood:—The Virginia State Republican Convention met in this city on the 18th inst. and formed an Electoral ticket, placing your name at the head as Senatorial elector. We had hoped to have had your presence and consent in this matter, and had written you, inviting you to meet with us, but not receiving any reply, we have thought that you failed to get the letter. As it is, we trust that the use we have made of your name may be agreeable to you. We are well aware that any honor we might confer upon you would be your dishonor in the eyes of the ruling powers of our State, but you are now safe from their machinations, and be assured we placed your name where it is, in token of our sympathy and respect, and as evidence that there is a party in Virginia that will not forget you, but will remember you as one who has suffered in our cause, the cause of truth and humanity.

Our papers threatened that no such Convention should be permitted to sit on Virginian soil. A Vigilance Committee was raised to put down any attempt to hold a meeting; yet we met, in the most public manner, in the centre of the city, and adjourned without any molestation whatever. Free speech has triumphed. Why was it? The public sentiment was in favor of equal rights and free speech. The Mayor extended his protection to us, and the Vigilance Committee were most vigilant in taking care of their own dear persons. Hancock and Brook counties above us and Marshall below, together with this county, will poll a good vote.

If it should suit your convenience, we would like to receive a visit from you between this and the election. Let us know the time when you can come, and we will have a good meeting to receive you. We are in hopes that we will have a free paper in this city before long. It would certainly be well sustained. The neighboring States of Ohio and Pennsylvania would give it a living support, independent of Virginia. We have capitalists here who are willing to contribute their means towards it. All we want is a good editor. We will send you a paper containing the proceedings of our convention.

Respectfully yours,
J. THOBURN,
Chairman State Ex. Com.

Gen. Edward Hopkins, of East Florida, is endeavoring to raise 100 men and lead them to Kansas.

MARRIED.

Cameron—Baugher.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. George Lucas, Wm. D. Cameron to Elizabeth Genevieve Baugher, all of this City.

Randell—Myer.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. S. Lord, Mr. Charles H. Randell to Miss Mary A. Myer, of Scaghticoke, N. Y.

Whitehouse—Schenck.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rt. Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, D. D., J. H. Whitehouse to Mary, second daughter of John Schenck, Esq.

Wilson—Church.—At Ogdensburgh, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. M. R. Peters, Erskine Wilson, of New-York, and Mary, youngest daughter of Henry Church, Esq., of the former place.

Winthrop—Clinton.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. Traver, Thomas Lindall Winthrop, Esq. of Boston, to Augusta, daughter of Charles A. Clinton, Esq.

[illegible]

DIED.

Hillis.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, suddenly, at his residence, No. 63 East 17th-st., Elnathan Hillis, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Madison-square Church (Rev. Dr. Adams',) on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Auburn papers please copy.

Borden.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 25, of marasmus, after a protracted illness, Elias W., only child of Elias W. and Julia E. Borden.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his grandfather, H. Van Beuren, No. 56 Clarkson-st., at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning.

Greig.—At Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, Julia C., daughter of Alexander M. Greig, of No. [illegible] Tompkins-place.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Ayres, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Sept. 27, at [illegible] o'clock, from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn.

Kelly.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 26, at his residence, Samuel R. Kelly, of the firm of Kelly & [illegible], in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral from the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 28th, at 3 o'clock, where friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Canada papers please copy.

Sackett.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Sept. 26, Elmathea Hedden, wife of William H. Sackett.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, Third-place, near Court-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

Van Voorhis.—At Harlem, on Thursday evening, Sept. 25, after a painful sickness, Julia Eliza, eldest child of C. W. and C. M. Van Voorhis, aged 16 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Andrew McGown, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, 127th-st., near 4th-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ P. M.

Brogan.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept. 25, Chas. E. Brogan, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., *from the residence of his father, Quarantine, Staten Island.*

Olmsted.—In Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 18, Laura Catharine, relict of the late Albertus G. Olmsted, *daughter of George White,* and sister of G. C. White, of this City, aged 41 years.

King.—At Greenville, Greene Co., on Wednesday, Sept. 23, the infant son of Charles C. and Emily King, aged 16 months. Mr. King has lost his father, mother, and child within the short space of four months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 26.

$3,000 City 6s '70	98	100 Erie Railroad...b60	[illegible]
36,000 Mo. State 6s	88	150 do...b3	[illegible]
1,500 N. Y. Cen. Rd. 7s	100	150 do	[illegible]
1,000 Er. R. Con. Bds. '71	87	340 do	[illegible]
2,000 E. RR. 3d mt. bs. '83	96	150 do	[illegible]
5,000 Har. RR. 1st mt.	88	500 do...s60	[illegible]
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. B'ds.b3	94	700 do	[illegible]
1,000 do...c	94	200 do	[illegible]
5,000 do...s60	93¾	100 do	[illegible]
10,000 do...s30	93¾	350 do	[illegible]
3,000 do	93½	200 do	[illegible]
3,000 Ill. Fr'd B'ds w. p.	107	215 Il. Central R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 do...w'l p.	91½	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 Bk R & Ut R lm.	75	100 do...b60	[illegible]
10 Ocean Bank	[illegible]	300 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
50 do	94	1000 do	[illegible]
100 Nica. Transit Co.	6½	300 do...s30	[illegible]
100 do	6½	500 do	[illegible]
400 Cum. Coal Co.	18	1500 do	[illegible]
50 do...s60	17½	200 do	[illegible]
119 Milw'k'e & Miss. Rd.	77	100 do	[illegible]
50 W'd Coal & I'n Co.	23½	100 Har. RR. pfd...s12 mos	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
422 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86	100 Clev. & Pitts. RR. b60	[illegible]
50 do...s10	86	10 do	[illegible]
575 do...b60	86½	75 Gal. & Chi. RR. b60	[illegible]
50 do...s30	86	5 do	[illegible]
350 do...s60	85½	120 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
200 do	85¾	200 do	[illegible]
200 do...b10	86	100 do	[illegible]
100 do...b60	86½	100 do	[illegible]
400 Mich. Cen. R. R.	91½	200 do	[illegible]
50 do	92	200 do	[illegible]
100 do...b45	92	70 C. & R. I. R. R...b60	[illegible]
100 do...b30	92	25 do	[illegible]
100 do...s60	91½	5 do...c	[illegible]
100 M. S. & N. I. R. R...b60	89	150 L. C. & M. R. R. b60	[illegible]
100 do...c	89½	10 do	[illegible]
200 do...b60	90	100 Panama Railroad	[illegible]
24 do	89½	50 do	[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$1,000 Michigan Southern R. R. 7s & int.	84
$1,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 7s & int.	74
$2,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & W. R. 7s & int.	77
$1,000 Manchester Min. & Man. Co., of Md. & int.	71
150 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.	103½
60 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.	90
60 shares Chatham Bank	91

The sale of Broadway Bank Stock, reported yesterday at 13½, should have read 131½.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri State 6s	87½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	76½
12,000 Indiana State 5s	83½	100 do...b60	77
2,000 Erie RR. Bs. '75	84½	100 do	77
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...b3	94	50 do...b3	76½
14,000 do	93½	50 do...s10	76½
10 Metropolitan Bank	103¾	250 Mic. Central R...b60	92
10 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	6½	100 Reading R. R.	88
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85¾	100 do...s60	88
100 do...b3	86	100 do...b60	88½
100 Cumb. Coal Co...b3	18	250 do...b3	88½
200 Erie Railroad...s3	62½	250 do	88½
400 do	62½	100 do...s10	88
400 do...s60	61½	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R...b60	96½
300 do...b60	62½	150 LaC. & Mil. R. R...b60	72
300 do	62	20 do	71
500 do...b60	62	50 do...b60	71½

Friday, Sept. 26—P. M.

The mails by the *Canada*, from Liverpool Sept. 13, reached this City this evening, from Boston. They add very little of interest to what had been previously advised by telegraph. The Liverpool market news, to latest date, is rather less encouraging for Cotton, and somewhat more favorable for Breadstuffs. These closed with slightly renewed firmness, though the main effects of the preceding depression were undiminished. The demand for Flour and Grain was not brisk, in view of the fact that the harvest had at length been nearly all safely secured, and that the yield was generally believed to exceed the usual average. The closing prices show that Flour had fallen 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 2d. ₱ 70 lbs., and Corn, 1s. 6d.@2s. ₱ quarter during the week, but with less pressure of supplies on the market, most sellers were regaining confidence. American Provisions were moderately dealt in at unchanged rates. Trade in the manufacturing districts was improving, under the influence of the favorable harvest news, though the stringency in the Money market had an adverse tendency. This was most apparent in London, where capital was not sufficiently available to satisfy the calls of borrowers, a circumstance which was increased by rumors of an impending rise in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount, from 4½@5 ₱ cent. Various Railway and Government settlements had helped to augment the stringency, and the continuous outflow of specie to the continent contributed to the same result. The imports of specie during the week had been about $2,121,000 from Australia and the United States—and though the exports were only $500,000, it was generally anticipated that nearly all the imports would be sent to the Continent. The specie reserve of the Bank of England had decreased $1,041,700, and Consols had declined under the pressure of an over-supply of Stock and the dearness of Money. The closing price for Money was 93⅝@93¾. Other British Funds had experienced equal depression, but with the exception of Buenos Ayres Government Stock, which had seriously deteriorated, Foreign Securities, though not active, were comparatively firm. American Stocks were in very moderate request, yet not remarkably altered in price. In reference to the London Money and general markets, Messrs. Benson & Co., writing under date of Sept 12, advise us to the following effect:

"We have had continued fine weather for harvest operations throughout the week. Nevertheless, our market for all kinds of securities has continued very flat, and prices must again be quoted lower. Consols, which, at the date of our last were 94⅞@95 for money, and 95⅛@95¼ for 8th October, have gradually drooped and are to-day 93¾@93⅞ for money, and 94@94¼ for 8th October; a decline of 1⅛. Money has been in more demand, and the rates paid have been as high as 6 ₱ cent for short terms. The Bank of England rate of discount, however, continues the same; although the expectation of gold continues in excess of the receipts. The transactions in American securities have been few. The chief sales are Erie Third Mortgage Bonds, 87; Michigan Central 1869 Bonds, 88; Pennsylvania Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds, 88; Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent Bonds, 88½; 7 ₱ cent Construction Bonds, 88¾; Freeland Bonds, 90@90½; and Shares at 7@7¼ premium. The London Corn Market showed a further decline on

[illegible] and Tuesday. Sales are at 15s.@17 [illegible]

[illegible] to June 10, which were generally [illegible] satisfactory, and the beneficial tone of this news was strengthened by reports of the highly favorable condition of the trade of the colony, and the announcement of new gold discoveries in New South Wales and New-Zealand.

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE THE PEACE.

	Discount.	Bank Note Circulation.	Coin and Bullion.
April 5	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	10,057,105
April 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,096,667
April 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,875,753
April 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,725,[illegible]
May 3	16,444,969	5,438,878	9,666,651
May 10	15,897,777	5,699,959	9,778,[illegible]
May 17	15,710,918	4,190,675	9,591,965
May 24	15,896,046	5,081,900	10,089,304
May 31	14,012,416	5,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
June 7	14,888,806	5,052,735	11,[illegible]
June 14	14,347,079	4,673,[illegible]	12,098,799
June 21	14,411,884	4,916,880	12,397,[illegible]
June 28	14,866,859	5,[illegible]	12,075,709
July 5	15,097,915	5,[illegible]	12,619,948
July 12	15,778,629	5,484,730	12,678,[illegible]
July 19	16,128,664	5,[illegible]	12,580,[illegible]
July 26	16,094,424	5,903,145	12,888,884
Aug. 2	14,186,000	6,194,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Aug. 9	14,478,939	6,195,000	12,[illegible]
Aug. 16	15,970,195	6,200,580	12,[illegible]
Aug. 23	14,[illegible]	6,387,650	12,485,754
Aug. 30	16,648,199	6,063,720	12,355,167
Sept. 6	16,196,981	6,081,600	12,178,[illegible]

The return for the week ending the 6th September gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£4,[illegible]	Increase	£[illegible]
Other deposits	[illegible]	Decrease	110,[illegible]
Rest	3,717,[illegible]	Increase	20,[illegible]

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£12,114,078	Unchanged.	
Other securities	16,196,981	Increase	401,[illegible]
Notes unemployed	4,[illegible]	Decrease	42,[illegible]

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

September.	For Money. Lowest.	For Money. Highest.	For Money. Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	For Account. Highest.	For Account. Closing.
Sat. 6	94⅞	95	95	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞
Mon. 8	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	95⅛	95
Tues. 9	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅞	95⅛	95
Wed. 10	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅞	95	94⅞
Thur. 11	94¼	94⅝	94⅜	94¼	94⅞	94⅞
Fri. 12	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	94¼	94⅛

There was an irregular and generally lower market for stocks to-day. The decline in New-York and Erie—the first decided turn in the cash Stock since the late rise—was 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. The lowest figures this afternoon were 61⅝@¾. The opposition to the movement of last week has been spirited from the start, calling forth not only the usual *finesse* of the Stock Exchange, such as heavy contract sales under price, borrowing Stock without interest, &c., but a considerable degree of feeling. The leading outside buyers, heretofore referred to, who did their business through a single Broker, have promptly returned their purchases, and thus reduced the amount of Stock in the Street, but the *Bears*, who practically constitute two-thirds the Brokers' Board, carried their points to-day, and of course feel sufficiently encouraged to redouble their opposition to-morrow. They make free use, of course, of the financial news from abroad, and also of the shipment of Gold announced for the steamer *Atlantic* to-morrow. The first, though qualified by the better accounts for Breadstuffs, which, it will be noticed, have put up the Corn Exchange, and the last, though creating no alarm to the Banks that part with the treasure, are both made to contribute to a feeling of doubt and distrust among the more timid of the speculators. New-York Central Shares were pressed on sale at 86@85¾; further large sales of Reading were made at 88@88¾, and Cleveland and Toledo at 76¼@76⅜. The Shares and Bonds of the Illinois Central were well supported, and Missouri State Sixes sold at 88 to the amount of $36,000. The general market this afternoon closed heavy.

The money market continues active for demand loans, in which there was considerable shifting from one lender to another to-day, but the supply of means to the money Brokers was liberal, and no serious difficulty experienced in making up bank accounts. In Discounts the rates are held firmer by outside buyers of paper, while the leading Brokers, in this line, report less business in consequence. We quote 8½@9½ on prime bills, 60 days to 4 months. The Foreign Exchanges took a downward turn this afternoon, and Sterling left off flat at 109¾ ₱ cent. The importing trade bought sparingly for this packet, and the leading bankers, having made up a good portion of their remittances in gold, declined paying over 109¾ ₱ ⅞ for first-class bills. Some transient French exchange has appeared from the South this week, and the rates on Paris close less firm at 5.16¼@5.15. The receipts of new Cotton at New-Orleans and Mobile are quickly taken up for export, and both cities having continued through the Summer and Fall entirely free from fever, the season promises to be an early and satisfactory one. Some heavy Grain purchases are being made here for France and Spain, since the news by the *Canada*. Letters by the previous steamer advised that the French crop and that of the Peninsula are far from satisfactory. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $148,728, and paid out $190,145. Balance this afternoon, $13,493,181. We hear of no additions to the $850,000 in Specie engaged yesterday for the *Atlantic.*

The October interest on the bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Road, and on all the securities of the Pittsburg and Chicago line, embracing the Ohio and Pennsylvania; Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Roads, will be paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co. The October interest for Ross County, Ohio, and the cities of Zanesville and Milwaukee, is provided with Atwood & Co.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,298,291, against $1,518,243 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consump'n Direct. Pkgs.	Consump'n Direct. Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Warehoused. Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Withdrawn. Value.
Man. of Wool	1,154	$576,603	144	$49,412	236	$91,749
Man. of Cotton	1,089	197,330	216	38,657	145	36,269
Man. of Silk	300	288,126	37	26,707	51	32,649
Man. of Flax	721	151,516	80	15,905	71	16,063
Miscellaneous	239	105,281	7	815	65	4,499
Total	3,509	$1,164,696	484	$133,696	568	$164,238
		133,695				1,164,696
Total Entered		$1,298,391	Total Marketed			$1,328,934

The advance at Chicago and Milwaukee in Lake freights and the pressure of grain to the Seaboard markets are crowding business upon the two Michigan Railroads beyond all precedent. The Michigan Central, we learn from the office here, is employed to the utmost capacity of the freight equipment; the result of which is shown in the largely increased weekly receipts for September. The same pressure of freight traffic, also, crowds upon the lines leading into Chicago from the interior of Illinois. This is particularly marked on the Illinois Central, Rock Island, Burlington and the Dwight Roads. The recent fluctuations in the English Grain Market have had no adverse influence upon the eagerness to push forward supplies, as far as we are advised. The New-York Canal deliveries at tide-water are rapidly on the increase, and our Central and Erie Roads share largely in the general activity of the movement.

It is announced from Wisconsin that the hitherto conflicting interests of the La Crosse and Watertown Roads have been consolidated, the La Crosse Company becoming proprietors of the Watertown line, and thereby the principal claimant to the Wisconsin Land Grant voted at the recent session of Congress.

The late failure of the Royal British Bank is taken hardly by the English public. The London *Times* has a severe leader on the subject. The event, following so soon on the affairs of Paul, Sadleir and the Tipperary Bank, creates more indignation than the novelty of a London bank failure excites surprise. We notice by the last accounts that the new Unity Bank of London puts forth a

[illegible] from which we judge [illegible] [illegible] to go to the [illegible] public [illegible] created by the late [illegible] is fully [illegible] [illegible] believe, is now in this country, but we are not advised whether the project is to be given over not.

It is to the credit of the banking system in the United States that so few disasters have occurred of late years, as to place it in advance of the European speculations in banking, in point of conservative action. Not one of the small failures in this City in the Winter of 1854 resulted in serious mischief to bill-holders or depositors. The stockholders in the Knickerbocker and Empire City Banks have been held to strict accountability, under the personal liability clause of the State Constitution, and the Receiver assessed them pro rata to make good the deficiency in the assets. The Courts have enforced these assessments, and suffered no plea of nominal ownership to screen the parties who sought to escape the responsibility of contributing. We recur to the fact, because our own people scarcely appreciate the security to all bank creditors which the Constitution and Laws of New-York have thrown around the system. Only one of our present City banks under the General Law has assumed to avoid the individual liability under the new Constitution, by ceasing to be a bank of issue since 1850, and in this instance it is hardly probable, in the event of failure and deficiency of corporate means to pay the depositors, the plea would avail the stockholders. The point need not be discussed, however, as the capital itself is a large and *solid one.* In regard to what is commonly termed Wild Cat banking, under nominal organizations in other States, the examples have become rare and profitless. *The Maryland Valley Bank* is the last experiment of the sort, and in this instance the New-York parties, using and abusing the franchise, have been held to a pretty severe account by the public and their creditors. The end will be the payment of all this bogus circulation, though we continue to hear complaints that some of the small holders are subjected to refusal or annoyance. The affair is now in the hands of a Committee of the bill-holders, and will, it is hoped, be so vigorously prosecuted as to render a repetition of such experiments wholly undesirable, as they have already been made discreditable. The galvanized Commercial Bank in Perth Amboy, N. J., makes little progress here or at home.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Canada.] London, Friday, Sept. 12—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been firm this week, and a fair amount of business has been transacted.

Sugar—In demand and dearer.

Coffee—Firm.

Money—In active demand. Consols leave off 94@ 93⅞ for money, and 94@94¼ for the account. American Eagles, 76s. 4½d. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.@5s. 1⅝d. The price of Mexican Dollars is not yet fixed. By Electric Telegraph we learn the arrival at *Trieste of the Overland Mail*, with intelligence from Calcutta to 9th, Bombay 18th, Singapore 2d August, and Hong Kong to 26th July. Exchange on Calcutta, 2s. 2⅜d.; Bombay, 2s. 1⅞d.; Canton, 4s. 10½d.; Shanghae, 7s. 4d.

Coffee firm. The public sales of Plantation Ceylon have been very small, comprising only 64 casks and 97 bbls. and bags, which sold at full prices, and privately 150 casks have also changed hands. Native Ceylon in demand, and 3,500 bags on the spot have been sold at 51s. 6d. @53s. for good ordinary to superior, and 450 bags for arrival at about 50s. 6d. 3,000 bags Costa Rica sold freely at 1s.@2s. advance; fine ordinary mixed to good colory 55s.@57s. For Rio there is more inquiry; but 3,350 bags at auction were withdrawn above the market value.

Spelter has advanced to £30 15s.

At the Corn market on Monday there was a good supply of English Wheat, mostly in inferior condition, which partly sold at a reduction of 2s.@3s. ₱ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. For Foreign there was more inquiry at a reduction of 1s.@2s. ₱ qr. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 70s. 3d. on 80,893 qrs. returned. To-day there was a better feeling in the market, and prices of Wheat improved 1s.@2s. ₱ qr. Quotations remain about the same as last week. White American Wheat 68s.@72s.; Red 66s. ₱ qr. American Flour 35s.@ [illegible]

[illegible]—No change of importance in yesterday's [illegible].

Hemp—Russian dull; St. Petersburg Clean £[illegible]. 385 bales Manila, of indirect import, were bought in from £[illegible] for low and middling quality, with very limited at £[illegible].

Jute—In good demand, and rather dearer. 4,[illegible] bales chiefly sold at from £14@£18 15s. 6d. for common to good fair, and a few lots at £20 10s.

Indigo—12,512 chests are now advertised for the coming sale. The telegraphic accounts from India are said to be unfavorable for the coming crop, the estimates being reduced to 105,000@110,000 maunds.

Iron—The demand for Welsh is moderate, and we quote Rails and Bars £7 15s.@£8, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig quiet at 73s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Linseed—A considerable business has been done at advancing prices for floating cargoes, Odessa having been sold 57s. 6d., and Taganrog cargoes at 55s. On the spot holders are firmer, but there is no change in quotations.

Linseed Cakes—In more demand, and best American are scarce for arrived parcels. Bag cake on the passage offers at £10 12s. 6d., c. f. & i., and barrels at £11.

Tea—Without improvement; Common Congou 9¾d. @[illegible].

Oils—In Fish, no alteration; Olive firm at £56; Malaga £[illegible], but the high prices check business. Rape dull; Foreign Refined 54s.@55s. 6d.; Brown 51s. Linseed is again dearer, having advanced to 41s. for prompt delivery; forward sales are reported at 38s. 6d. for the end of the year, and 34s.@35s. 6d. January to April. Cocoa Nut dull at 45s. 6d.@47s. Palm 42s.@43s.

Coffee—Very firm, and difficult to buy for early delivery.

Rum—Quiet.

Rice—Was quiet early in the week, but during the last two days the lower qualities experienced an active demand for distillery purposes and speculation, and about 40,000 bags sold at rather better prices, including 15,000 bags pinky Madras at 9s. [illegible] ed., and 12,000 bags for arrival at about 10s. 1½d. [illegible], 8,000 bags Rangoon and 6,000 bags Arracan at 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d. Yesterday 1,000 bags middle white Bengal sold at 10s. for cash, which was fully 3d. cheaper.

Saltpetre—In more demand, and 2,000 bags Bengal have been sold privately on rather dearer terms. Of 2,500 bags at auction 1,460 sold; 1½ ₱ cent refraction at 38s. 6d.@39s.; 5½@6½ ₱ cent at 31s. 6d.@33s., and 8½@ 10¾ ₱ cent at 30s. 6d. In Nitrate of Soda, nothing to report.

Turpentine—Rough offered at 8s. American Spirits quiet at 38s.

Sugar—Has been in good general demand this week, both for export and home consumption, and the trade have operated with more confidence; prices generally close 6d. dearer than last week, and in some instances the improvement is 1s.

Spices—Of 3,310 bags Black Pepper, about 1,600 bags sold at barely previous rates. Pimento—57 bags sold at 5½d.

Tallow—Quiet at 51s. 6d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 49s.@49s. 3d. for the end of the year.

Tin—English was advanced on the 10th instant 5s. ₱ cwt. on Common, and 5s. on Refined, and our quotations now are—Blocks 131s., Bars 132s., Refined 136s. Foreign has risen in proportion; Straits 133s.@135s., Banca 134s. @136s.

American Stocks—Hardly anything done, and quotations nominal. BARING BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Markets.

Per Canada.] Liverpool, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

The arrivals from the United States, since Friday last, are again liberal, and consist of 29,550 quarters Wheat and 31,800 barrels Flour, besides from Canada 7,881 quarters Wheat, 404 quarters Indian Corn, and 6,110 barrels of Flour.

The weather throughout the week has been fine, and the harvest in the South and in this locality is rapidly drawing to a close. Our trade at the commencement of the week was dull, and Wheat receded 4d.@6d. ₱ bushel; upon some forced sales as much as 9d. decline was submitted to. During the last three days, however, an improved feeling has become apparent, and fully 3d. of the reduction has been recovered. Fine qualities of Flour, from scarcity, bring very full prices; but inferior is difficult to move, and prices very irregular. Indian Corn has been quite neglected, and must be quoted 1s.@1s. 6d. lower on the week. The rumors of Potato disease have in some degree subsided, on the return of fine weather. A good deal of English and Irish New Wheat has been offering, very various in quality and generally in wretchedly bad condition. Prices have ranged from 8s.@9s. for Red, and 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d. ₱ 70 lbs. for White.

The following were the farmers deliveries of Wheat for the week ending 30th August, 1856: 80,269 quarters, at 73s. 2d.; Ditto, ditto, 25th August, 1855: 70,[illegible] quarters, at 74s. 10d.

At to-day's market there was the usual attendance of town dealers and several millers from distant parts of the country. Wheat of fine quality was in good demand, and a considerable extent of business was done in such at about 3d. ₱ bushel under the prices of Friday last, but at 3d. over the low sales effected during the week. New Baltimore white Wheat sold freely at 10s.@10s. 4d., and red at from 8s. 2d.@9s. 6d. Common qualities were more inquired for, and have now become salable at a fair price, which has not been the case for some time back. We quote Western red from 7s. 9d.@8s. 2d.; fine from 8s.@8s. 6d.; and white from 8s. 6d.@10s. ₱ 70 lbs., according to quality. Flour of fine quality was readily salable, and, being very scarce, an advance must be quoted of 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl., prime Ohios bringing from 33s.@35s., and Canadian from [illegible]@[illegible]; inferior parcels are still irregular in price and very difficult to sell. Indian Corn was more inquired for, and prime mixed was salable at 33s.; yellow at 33s. 6d., and white from 33s.@35s. ₱ 480 lbs.

A. F. & R. MAXWELL.

Liverpool General Markets.

Per Canada.] Liverpool, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

The Cotton market slightly improved in the early part of the week, but has again relapsed into its former quiet state, the demand being freely supplied at the quotations current at the departure of last steamer, viz.: Fair Orleans, 7¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; Middling Mobiles, 6½d.; Middling Uplands, 6½d.; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 5½d.@[illegible].

The sales for the week ending last evening, are 55,070 bales, of which speculators take 7,360 and exporters 6,340 bales. Total stock in this port, 490,000; American, 366,000.

[illegible]

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, Sept. 26—12 M.

Flour Brisk. Sales [illegible] bbls. at [illegible] for common Illinois; [illegible] for choice Michigan and Wisconsin; [illegible] for extra Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, and [illegible] for double extra do. Wheat—[illegible] bushels, at [illegible] for Chicago Spring; [illegible] for Kenosha do.; $1 30 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 [illegible] for White Michigan. Corn held firmly. Sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible]c. Oats unchanged. Sales of 900 bushels at [illegible]c. Canal Freights firm; [illegible] 37½c. for Corn, and [illegible]c. for Wheat. Receipts for the twenty-four hours up to noon to-day: Flour, 81,[illegible] bushels; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn; 3,160 bushels Oats. Canal Exports for same time—[illegible] bushels Wheat; 23,000 bushels Corn, and 4,[illegible] bushels Oats.

Albany, Friday, Sept. 26—11 A. M.

Wheat—Sales 5,000 bushels Red Holland at $1 [illegible], to arrive. Oats, &c. [illegible] Sales 3,000 bushels. Barley—Sales 5,000 bushels Four-rowed at $1 [illegible].

Charleston, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Our cotton market was very much excited to-day in consequence of the advices of [illegible]. The sales amount to 1,600 bales, at a decided advance. We quote good middling, and middling fair at 12¾@ 13⅛c. The sales of the week foot up 5,300 bales.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—Friday.—First Board.—[illegible] City [illegible]; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; Elmira Railroad [illegible] 2d mort. [illegible]; 100 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Little Schuylkill Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Long Island Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Union Bank [illegible]

Closing Prices—United States 6s [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s [illegible]; Reading Railroad [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st mortgage, 72½@77½; [illegible]; Long Island [illegible]; Girard Bank, 11¾@11⅞; [illegible]; Union Canal [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In ship S. R. Mallory, from [illegible]—Mr. R. F. Bolles, Mr. R. T. Walker.

In ship Lebanon, from [illegible]—[illegible]

In bark Elizabeth, from [illegible]—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 [illegible] | Sun sets.... 5 [illegible] | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 5 [illegible] | Gov. Island.... 5 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 26.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Brig Corola, (Swed.,) Christiansen, Rio Janeiro Aug. 12, with coffee to Carlisle & Simmermann.

Brig Wellcoming, Peckham, Turks Island [illegible] ds., with salt, sugar, and old copper to John [illegible] & Co. Sid. in co. with brig War Eagle, for New-York. The W. has had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) Hoss, Windsor [illegible] ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Alphons, (Old.,) Schwarting, Antwerp 38 ds., with hides to Oelrich & Co.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gilliard, Baltimore [illegible] ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. A. Bendel, Layton, Fredericksburg 4 ds., with wheat to Richardson & Co.

Schr. May, Armstrong, Fredericksburg 4 ds., with flour to Allen & Paxton.

Schr. Zenith, Frank, Elizabeth City, N. C., 9 ds., with wheat to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Burgen, McGee, City Point 3 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. W. Wright, Applegate, Virginia 4 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. C. A. Cook, Horner, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to C. A. Duncan.

Schr. J. Brown, Williams, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. [illegible], Boston, Chincoteague 3 ds., with corn to A. G. Havens.

Schr. W. B. Pitts, Jones, Virginia 3 ds., with wheat to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Squires Brothers, West, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Gold Hunter, Cole, Georgetown 5 ds., with corn.

Schr. Mary, Becket, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. A. Jarvis, Walton, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. L. Dix, Fox, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. M. Parker, Cullen, Virginia 2 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. A. B. Wetmore, [illegible]

Schr. Beauty, Conklin, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Sarah Falconer, Terrill, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Tilton, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Chambers, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ida Maria, Bell, Virginia 2 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. W. H. Sanford, Culver, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Direct, Bangs, [illegible]

Schr. San Jacinto, Chamberlain, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Joseph, Bennett, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Halcon, (Br.,) Roberts, Pictou 14 ds., coal to order.

Propeller Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

Propeller Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia.

BELOW—A ship, supposed to be the Great Crook, from Liverpool.

WIND—During the day, S.

Movements.

The monster ship Ocean Monarch, Capt. Pike, was this morning towed from the foot of [illegible] to her berth pier No. 38, E. R., where she will commence loading.

The steamer Bay State, of the Fall River line, did not arrive till 9 o'clock this morning, owing to a strong head wind, and having a very heavy freight on board.

Telegraphic dispatch received this morning by Messrs. Walter, Esq., dated

Mobile, Sept. 25.—Steamer [illegible], for Pensacola, sunk—cargo, New-York goods, put round ashore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON—Sept. 26—Arr. ships Hortensia, Bettencourt; Josephine, and bark E. K. Hone, from [illegible]; brigs Denmark, Mary Lowell, Trinidad, and [illegible] from Philadelphia. The bark Seaboth, from Brunswick, Ga., put into this port leaky, to-day. She will have to discharge a portion of the cargo, to stop the leak.

Spoken, &c.

July 25, lat. 57 12, lon. 57 45, [illegible] ship John E. Thayer, from New-York.

Sept. 10, lat. 24 30, lon. 38, [illegible] Sarah Maria, from New-York for Malaga.

Sept. 14, lat. 45, lon. 40, was passed a ship. Hover rig, having a black cross in foretopsail, [illegible]

Sept. 14, lat. 29 5, lon. 55, brig Oxford, 42 days from Liverpool, N. S., for St. Vincent's.

Sept. 17, lat. 49 25, lon. 64 18, ship [illegible] from Philadelphia for Melbourne.

Sept. 23, lat. 28 23, lon. 69 45, Bremen bark Marian, from Manzanilla for Cowes. Next day, passed an Am. ship, painted black, waist [illegible], showing a white signal with [illegible] ball in centre, and two white spots in the blue, and cornered [illegible].

Sept. 25, lat. 38, lon. 74 07, was passed bark Martha Reed, [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Sept. 4, bark [illegible], for London, [illegible].

At Angostura, Sept. 1, schr. Saltonstall.